SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT

Post Independence Development Plan

MBABANE
JULY, 1969

13984

SWAZILAND

31°
30°
32°
26°
Nelspruit to Havelock
57 Miles
Kaapmuiden to Havelock
62 Miles
Hectorspruit to Hhohho
34 Miles
Komatipoort to Bordergate
43 Miles
Carolina to Havelock 106 Miles
Johannesburg to Oshoek 226 Miles
To Johannesburg
Lothair to Waverley
35 Miles
Lourenco Marques to
Nomahasha 44 Miles
To Catuane
BARBERTON
HAVELOCK
PIGGS PEAK
HHOHHO
MBABANE
LOBAMBA
TSHANENI
MHLUME
NOMAHASHA
MLAWULA
GOBA
STEGI
TRANSVAAL
MOZAMBIQUE
Lomati
Komati
Mbuluzane
Mpaka
Mlumeane
Usutu
Little Usutu
Black Umbeluzi
White Umbeluzi
Mlawula
Mlindekwe
Mnyame
Nkalashane
Kamhlobane
3954
Bearded Man
4772
Hhohho
Emvembili
Wyldsdale
Lomshiya
Ngonini
Ndlalambi
Herefords
Mboma
Mshinande
Kobolondo
Vuswent
3240
Mayiwane
Gongolwane
Jacks
Fantesi
Shumi
Sihoya
Bordergate
Rocklands
Mpondla
Lesters
Nkamanzi
Sidwasheni
Endingeni
Gungundhlovu
Bulandeni
Ruby Creek
De Doorns
Ohlangotini
Nginamadolo
Nkomanzi
St. Peregrines
Msauli
Steynsdorp
Malanti
Waterfall
Nkaba
Maphalaleni
Jacobsz
Forbes Reef
Bomvu Ridge
Kadake
Jubukweni
Umbeluzi
Tembalihle
Sitheni
Nsingweni
Florence
Dumisa
Ettrick
Kopoyi
Zandondo
Dokolwako
Sherwood
Croydon
Impala Ranch
Tambende
Hunters Rock
Ngomane
Ligima
Homestead
Balegane
Litshe
Zwide
Avondrust
Motjane
Oshoek
Nduma
Hebron
Mpolonjeni
Tonkwane
Maloyo
Waverley
Ulundi
Etshaneni
Kirkhill
Sipocosini
Lupohlo
Mantenga
Ezulwini
Dlangeni
Sibebu
Commissie Nek
Kopola
Lastpost
Nkiliji
Bekinkosi
Kukhanyeni
Langshaw
Killarney
Scotts
Dinedor
Mpisi
Nyakeni
Mgwenyane
Skombeni
Maliyaduma
St. Josephs
Mafuteni
Kabudla
Macnabs
Malinda
Mkiweni
Luve
Sidokodo
Miliba
Glenanil
Panata
Silupa
Engogolo
Ehlane
Waweni
Kumbane
Lukhula
Kalanga
Mpaka
Pundwini
Vuvulane
Pahleni
Tambankulu
Mpiva
Nokwane
Hersov
Blue Jay
Mhlumeni
Cyrildene
Nzoshio
Groenpan
Oribi
Moyeni
Sterkfontein
Goba Fronteira
Sikoyane
1526
Dumu
1814
Shewula
Umbeluzi
Poort
Ilpondweni
2636
Manango
2639
Nhlabane
2179
Stokwani
1923
Emlembe
6109
Mdimba
4807
Lutsotsa
2506
Miliba
2126
Silele
2374
Nkambeni
2374
Pembeleti
3027
Malkerns
5460
Ngwenya
6002
Mananga
6180
Malandela
4032
Sikwane
5512
Mahonjwa
5097
Utafa
4692
GOLD
BARYTES
IRON
COAL
INTERMINEUS COAL
N

MANZINI

SHISELWENI

LUBOMBO

NATAL

INGWAVUMA

PIET RETIEF

GOEDGEGUN

MBABANE 3800

LOBAMBA 2430

MATSAPA 2100

MANZINI 2010

MALKERNS 2500

BUNYA 3000

MANKAIANA 3250

SIDVOKODVO 1100

HLATIKULU 3970

HLUTI 2640

STEGI 2150

BIG BEND 400

Lothair to Waverley 35 Miles

Amsterdam to Sandlane 12 Miles

Volksrust to Sicunusa 90 Miles

To Amsterdam

To Catuane

Vryheid to Sicunusa 85 Miles

Location in Africa

0 200 400 MILES

ZAMBIA

RHODESIA

BOTSWANA

MOZAMBIQUE

Salisbury

Bulawayo

Beira

Windhoek

Waverley

Ulundi

Etshaneni

Belisbop 5188

Ngotshane

Umphuti

Usutu Forest

Kirkhill

Sipocosini

Lupohlo

Mantenga

Ezulwini

Mdimba 4607

Maloyo

Little Usutu

Tonkwane

Dlangeni

Commissie Nek

Kopola

Lastpost

Nkiliji

Bekinkosi

Luve

Scotts

Dinedor

Langshaw

Killarney

Kukhanyeni

Skombeni

Nyakeni

Mgwenyane

Mpisi

Maliyaduma

Pembeleti 3027

St. Josephs

Zombode

Lozita

Kwaluseni

Mahlanya

Mafuteni

Macnabs

Malinda

Kabudla

Helehele

Ncqulweni

Engogolo

Mpaka

Waweni

Kumbane

Lukhula

Oribi

Statweni 1923

Moyeni

Sterkfontein

Muti Muti

Mtyame

Palata

Poye 1549

Mhlababomvu

Groenings

Mapungwane

Ganspan

Tikuba

Matanjeni

Mambane

Sifunga

Nkonjane

Lukalweni 2142

Waspageni

Usutu Poort

Abercorn

Twin Ridge

Eboli

Bar J

Bar Circle

Ubombo

Kayalihle

Nyetane

Tshelani

Qandatshe

Diamond C

Phuzumoya

Tambuti

Mapobeni

Magongolweni

Gucuka

Lugoba

Lovati

St. Philips

Dumisa

Ncandu

Zwakela

Danie

Sinyamatulu

Zombisu

Craggiemore

Poponyane

Nhloya

Rondspring

Madubeni

Sitobela

Mlalutane

Kubuta

Mpopota

Mbhoke

Moolhoek

Ebenezer

Ntonjeni

Ngudeni

Maloma

Pongolwane

Bokweni

Vejabantu

Mbulungwane

Sigwe Hills

Keswick

ANTHRACITE

Lubuli

Nsoko

Canterbury

Tetitane 2260

Ingwavuma Poort

Molemo

Richmond

Ntutwakazi

Sikhele

Olakeni

Hlalugane

Nyaningo

Lismore

To Kosi Bay

Qomintaba

Nkutshini

Kohrsboom

Hlushwane

Matanjeni

Zonder-water

Mgamude

Sitilo

Vimy Ridge

CROWN LAND 166

Border 2400

Mdzandzalanda 2404

Tandizwe

Henwoods

Florence

Shiselweni

Mzinsangu

Rocky Home

Gelok

Mkonza

Zombode

Cibide

Makhosini

Spitzkop

Dwaleni

Nsongweni

Inkanku

Sandleni

Vezi

Ntshanini

Ingwavuma

Mtimakati

Zibondeni

Msila

Paradys

Mhlosheni

Mlalutane

Tshelibe

Nyanyali

Skonjaans Hoek

Mbosi

Pentoyz

TIN

Macintyre

Ebuseleni

Nkweni

Mbuluzane 3820

Silobela

Kagwebu

Labora

Mvangatini

Hendeleka

Poort

Syringa

Great Usutu

Mkondo Asegai

Ponjweni

Sipofaneni

Lesibovu

Butunga

Nkonyeni

Filmerton

Egabeni

Empini

Edwaleni

Luzinyane 2903

Mhlambeni

Peebles

Gundwini

Olwandle

Masundwini

Tulwane

Mposi

Sigcaweni

Vikisijula

Red Tiger

Mthamanti

Mtimpofu

Nyetane

Mtimane

Nooitgedacht

Velezizweni

Madashane

Ngwempisi

Sigcineni

Ngome

Mavela

Stryd-poort

Dwalile 4771

Nkanyezini

Boschhoek

Murphys Post

Ncosini

Mgazini

The Rocks

Duurgenoeg

Driefontein

Sicunusa

Mambolweni

Langgewag

Kleinhans

Magubuleni

Holfontein

Gege

Mashobeni

Johannesloop

Bondela

Zongomane

Lupala

Paarde Kraal

Haffenden

Etshede

Grand Valley

Mkitini

Ndlotsane

Mtsetsa

Diasbore Pyrophyllite

Kemp

Derby

Mangcongco

Sandlane

Clarence

Zwartkop

Dudusini

Mpabaneni

Lamgabi

Luyengo

Bunya

Great Usutu

Usutu Forest

Umphuti

Mhlambanyati

Forest

Mahlanya

Kwaluseni

Zombode

Lozita

Umulane

Mahamba

Assegai

Nsongweni

Nyamane

Mkondo Asegai

Ingwavuma

Mlalutane

Sitilo

Mdindwa

Mtimpofu

Mthamanti

Nyetane

Mpaka

Mafuteni

Helehele

Ncqulweni

Tulwane

Mposi

Sigcaweni

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Sipofaneni

Lesibovu

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Nkonyeni

Filmerton

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Edwaleni

Luzinyane 2903

Mhlambeni

Peebles

Gundwini

Olwandle

Masundwini

Mbulungwane

Sigwe Hills

Vejabantu

Ntonjeni

Ngudeni

Maloma

Pongolwane

Bokweni

Keswick

Lubuli

Nsoko

Ingwavuma Poort

Molemo

Richmond

Ntutwakazi

Sikhele

Olakeni

Hlalugane

Nyaningo

Lismore

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Dwaleni

Nsongweni

Inkanku

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Ebuseleni

Nkweni

Mbuluzane 3820

Silobela

Kagwebu

Labora

Mvangatini

Hendeleka

Poort

Syringa

Great Usutu

Mkondo Asegai

REGIONS

- HIGHVELD — average height 4,000 Ft
- MIDDLEVELD (Centre) — average height 2,000 Ft
- LOWVELD — average height 700 Ft
- LEBOMBO (East) — average height 1,800 Ft
- △ SPOTHEIGHT (in feet)

Mean Height Above Sea Level is Given in Feet for Swaziland Towns

COMMUNICATIONS

- Main Road-Tar
- Main Road-Gravel
- Minor Road
- 3 Distances Given on Swaziland Roads to Nearest Mile
- Railway
- Important Airfield
- Aerial Ropeway (Havelock Mine to Barberton)

MAIN CROP AREAS

- Bananas
- Citrus
- Cotton
- Pineapples
- Rice
- Sugar Cane
- Tobacco
- Vegetables
- Wattle

NOTE: MAIZE AND CATTLE ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY

- Beef Cattle Farming
- Trek Sheep Farming

MAIN INDUSTRIES

- Bone Meal Factory — A
- Butter Factory — B
- Cotton Ginnery — C
- Fruit and Vegetable Cannery — F
- Maize Mill — M
- Malt Factory — N
- Rice Mill — R
- Saw Mill — W
- Sugar Mill — S
- Wood Pulp Mill — P

MISCELLANEOUS

- River
- Irrigation Scheme
- Pine and Gum Forest
- Cattle Holding Ground
- New Farm Settlement Scheme
- National Grid Hydro-electric Station
- Agricultural Research Station
- Unit Holding
- International Frontier
- Boundary of Administrative District
- Province Boundary

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCE

- Mine

RECEIVED
22 AUG 1969
CLD
Acquisitions
Section

PREFACE

I HAVE much pleasure in presenting the Government's first National Development Plan since the Kingdom of Swaziland entered upon Independence on September 6, 1968.

The Plan on which is based the 1969/70 capital and recurrent budget, is a programme of socio-economic action, aimed primarily at improving the living conditions of the mass of the people of Swaziland. It includes a public expenditure programme as well as administrative and organisational measures. All other things being equal, the whole Plan should be implemented within five years, 1969/70 — 1973/74.

Swaziland has a great potential for further development, but needs a considerable influx of capital from abroad to utilize this potential. Concerted steps will be taken to promote such an influx and to increase domestic savings.

To successfully carry out the country's investment and development programme, Government needs external aid principally in the form of grants, soft loans, as well as commercial loans and credits. Hitherto, the United Kingdom has been the major donor country — from which Government hopes to receive further aid in the future. At the same time, Swaziland is mobilising efforts to obtain aid from other friendly countries, and such international agencies as the World Bank.

The Government welcomes foreign capital for investment in Swaziland, where important incentives are provided. At the moment, Government is creating a climate conducive to co-operation with the private sector so that national development efforts may be strengthened.

I have every hope that those countries and organisations desirous to assist the Kingdom of Swaziland in its hour of national re-construction will be able to decide in the light of this Development Plan how best to contribute.

M. J. DLAMINI
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Mbabane
14th July, 1969.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Past Experience

SWAZILAND already has considerable experience in planning as five development plans have been carried through since 1948. These plans have coincided with the allocation of development funds by the United Kingdom and have taken the form of public expenditure programmes rather than development plans in the wider sense of the term.

Sector Programmes were prepared by the various departments (since 1967 ministries) and made into a unified plan by the Finance Department. The implementation of each sector programme was the responsibility of the department concerned, with overall financial control exercised by the Finance Department.

Planning in Swaziland has been sufficiently efficient to secure economic aid, technical assistance and Government action to an extent which has enabled a rapid economic growth. But the achievement of full Independence has occasioned a thorough review of the country's planning, and the conclusions reached are set out below.

Limitations on Planning

There are a number of very important limitations on planning in Swaziland. One of these is the general scarcity of statistical and other data. However, considerable improvements have taken place since the Statistical Office was established in 1965. The population census in 1966 has provided much improved population statistics, and the first official national accounts figures have now been prepared. Nevertheless, much desirable information is lacking, particularly in regard to subsistence agriculture.

Another limiting factor is the small size of the national economy which makes Swaziland extremely dependent on economic developments in the outside world, especially the Republic of South Africa. In Swaziland, therefore, planners have to face, much more than in most other countries, conditions which are outside their control.

In particular, Swaziland belongs to the Southern Africa Customs Union and uses the currency of the Republic of South Africa. This imposes certain limitations on the Government's freedom of action in matters of economic and fiscal policy. The level and incidence of the customs and excise duties are decided by the Republic, and direct taxation must take account of South African rates, allowances, etc., in order to preserve incentives for foreign investment. Swaziland does however operate its own import and export licensing systems. There are similar limitations on the formulation of independent monetary and credit policies, though a national Credit and Savings Bank has been established, and separate exchange control machinery exists, particularly with regard to Sterling Area transactions.

Finally, Swaziland like many other developing countries has a large sector of traditional or non-commercial agriculture. World-wide experience shows that it is difficult, and that it takes a long time, for a government to obtain even a limited influence on developments in this sector.

Evidently, the various limitations call for a rather simple approach and use of much common sense in Swaziland's planning. It would be a great mistake, however, to conclude that the limitations imply that not much planning can be done in Swaziland. There is much to do, and much can be done. The magnitude of the planning task in itself is not affected by the limitations.

Strengthening of Planning

The Government is therefore strengthening its planning effort, taking into account past experiences and weaknesses. Particular attention will be paid to the "follow up", and the system of progress reporting will be improved.

Plan formulation and plan implementation are two co-ordinated elements of the planning process, and by nature this is a continuous process. Policies, plans, programmes and projects will therefore be kept under regular review and revised when necessary.

The Government will endeavour to formulate and carry through development plans which are of a more comprehensive nature than previous plans. On that account a number of steps will be taken. The Government aims at closer co-operation with the private sector, and more attention will be paid to manpower planning, annual planning, regional planning and long-term planning.

Technical assistance must continue, for a long time to come, to play a vital role in Swaziland's development effort. This too has to be planned, and well in advance, as an important part of overall planning.

As long acknowledged, the financial resources of Swaziland are far from adequate to assure a satisfactory expansion. Consequently, it is a vital task in planning to mobilize external resources for the Government's own development activities and to stimulate private capital imports. This part of planning will be given very high and increased priority.

The improvement and strengthening of Swaziland's planning, as outlined above, is no short-term task. It can only be accomplished through a gradual process.

Responsibility for Planning

The Cabinet is the supreme planning authority. It has the ultimate responsibility for formulation as well as implementation of plans and programmes.

The responsibility for overall planning and co-ordination of planning has previously been with the Minister of Finance. As from April 1, 1969 this responsibility has been assigned to the Prime Minister.

The responsibility for financial planning remains with the Minister of Finance. This Minister thus retains constitutional and administrative responsibility for the budget, the control of public expenditure, the national debt, and other financial matters. It must be noted, however, that financial policies have to be co-ordinated with general development policies.

The other Cabinet Ministers are, each in his own field, responsible for supervising and integrating planning. In most cases this means that the minister is in charge of planning for a certain sector. The Minister of Local Administration has important functions in regional planning.

New Planning Machinery

A new department has been created within the Prime Minister's Office to discharge the Prime Minister's general responsibility for planning. The department has been organized with two units, the Planning Secretariat and the Statistical Office, the latter having been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance to that of the Prime Minister.

An Administrative Secretary will take care of administrative functions within the department. The Economic Adviser to Cabinet is in charge of planning and heads the Planning Secretariat; he comes directly under the Prime Minister. The functions and duties of the Director of Statistics are defined in the Statistics Act.

An Inter-Ministry Planning Committee has been established. The Government will also approach private organisations for the purpose of establishing continuous co-operation in the planning effort.

The Planning Secretariat

Under directives from the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, the functions of the Planning Secretariat have been defined as follows:

(1) to co-ordinate and supervise all governmental planning, i.e. both formulation and implementation of plans,

(2) in co-operation with ministries and agencies, to propose and draft development plans,

(3) in co-operation with ministries and agencies, to advise Prime Minister and Cabinet on economic and social policies, and particularly to propose new policies,

(4) to give guidance and assistance to ministries and agencies regarding planning,

(5) to evaluate plan implementation and to suggest improved implementation,

(6) to collect information and to initiate research and surveys that are necessary for planning purposes,

(7) to prepare reports on economic and social developments,

(8) to co-ordinate efforts to obtain technical assistance and to process requests for such assistance on behalf of the operating ministries,

(9) to co-ordinate financial policy with economic policy, to expedite efforts and explore means to obtain financial assistance and to take part in and assist with the conduct of negotiations for grants, loans and credits, in particular by preparing material needed,

(10) to provide the overall economic planning view in connection with the preparation of the annual budget,

(11) to be the Cabinet's executive agency in matters regarding planning.

Co-ordination and Co-operation

The Government has established a Planning Committee to assist in co-ordination of planning and to serve as a forum for discussion of policies, techniques and other matters regarding planning. The Economic Adviser to Cabinet is Chairman of the Committee. The Permanent Secretaries, a Senior Economist and the Director of Statistics are members; some of them are coopted members. The Administrative Secretary, Department of Planning and Statistics, will serve as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee is authorized to organize working parties as well as to invite ministerial and other officials to meetings.

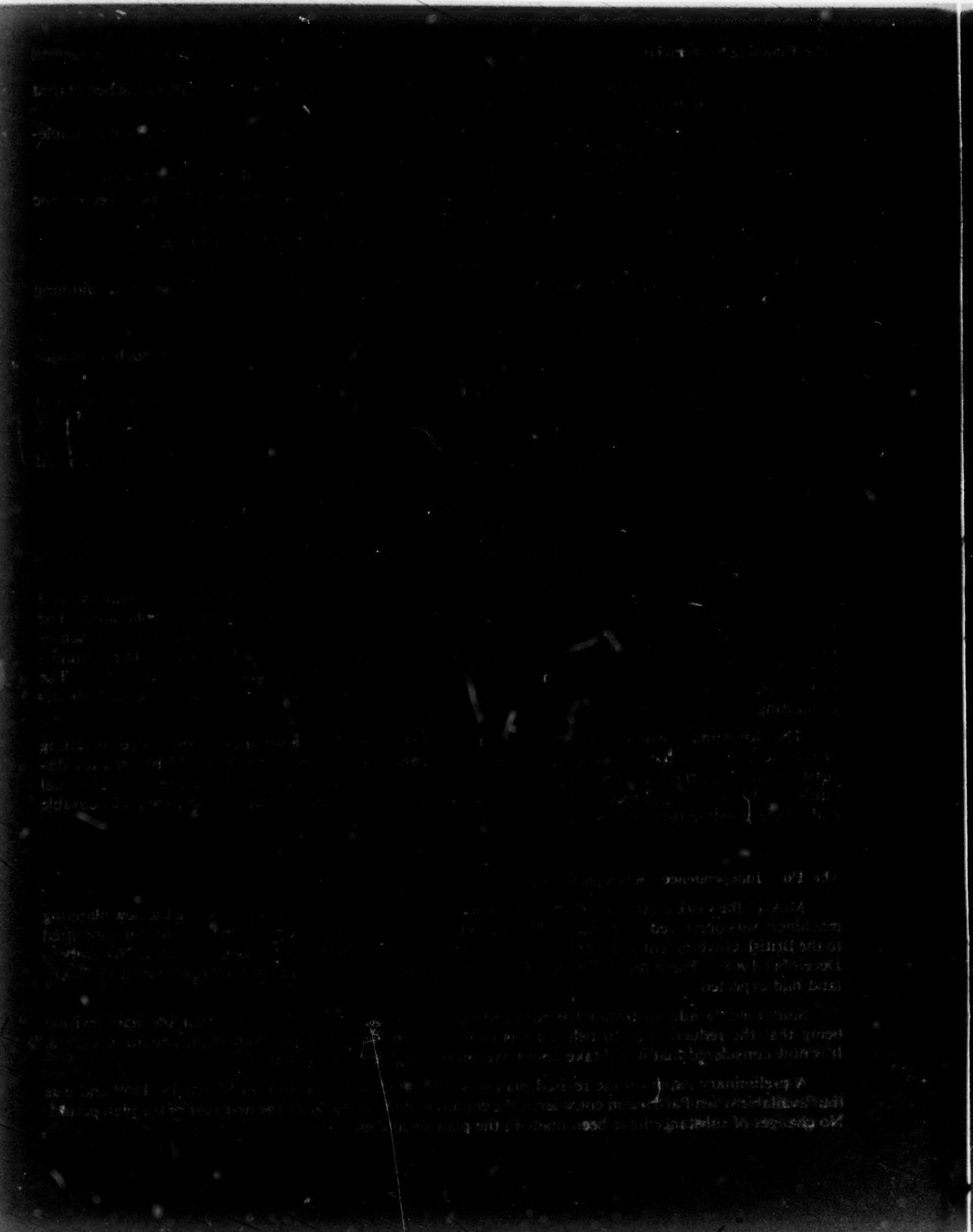
The Government will approach private organizations to establish a small joint committee consisting of representatives of the administration and these organizations. The Committee will be used for discussions on important matters regarding planning. This arrangement will not prevent individual ministries from having direct contact with the private sector. Such direct contacts are indispensable and where possible they will be further developed.

The Post Independence Development Plan

Most of the work on the first Post Independence Development Plan was done before the new planning machinery was organized, and under difficult conditions for the staff. A preliminary draft was submitted to the British Government and formed the basis of the aid negotiations held in London during November–December 1968. These resulted in less Development Aid from Britain than the Government of Swaziland had expected.

Since then the administration has been editing and to some extent revising the plan, the main revision being that the reduction in British aid has caused a lengthening of the plan implementation period. It is now considered that it will take about five years to implement the plan.

A preliminary paper on the revised plan was submitted to Parliament on March 19, 1969 and was thus available when Parliament considered the capital budget for 1969/70, the first year of the plan period. No changes of substance have been made in the plan since then.



CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Geography

SWAZILAND is a landlocked country between the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique, covering an area of 6,700 square miles, most of which is situated between the 26th and 27th southern parallels. The country is compact in shape, the maximum distance from north to south being less than 120 miles and that from east to west less than 90 miles.

Although small, Swaziland is a country of great geographical contrast. It is divided into four well-defined topographic regions extending north-south in roughly parallel belts, the Highveld (westernmost), the Middleveld, the Lowveld, and the Lubombo escarpment (easternmost).

The Highveld is a rugged country with an average elevation of 3,500 to 4,500 feet. The climate is humid and near temperate; large forests, mostly of pine, have been planted here. The capital, Mbabane, is situated in the Highveld and has a normal annual rainfall of 53 inches; the average maximum and minimum temperatures are about 73°F and 51°F.

The Middleveld is a rolling grassland with an average altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The climate is drier than in the Highveld and subtropical. The other major town, Manzini, is situated in the Middleveld, with a normal annual rainfall of 35 inches; the average maximum and minimum temperatures are about 79°F and 56°F.

The Lowveld is savannah country lying mainly between 500 and 1,000 feet. The climate is subhumid and almost tropical. The annual rainfall is 20 to 35 inches on an average, but may be much less in dry years. The average maximum and minimum temperatures are about 85°F and 60°F.

The Lubombo plateau has an average elevation of 1,800 feet. The climate is comparable to that of the Middleveld. Thus the annual rainfall and the temperatures in the District Capital, Stegi, are nearly the same as in Manzini.

A number of rivers run across Swaziland, the major ones being Usutu, Mbuluzi, Komati and Mlumati; most of these originate in South Africa, but the Mbuluzi rises within the country. Swaziland is thus well watered compared to other countries in Southern Africa.

Population

The last population census in Swaziland was taken in 1966. About 375,000 persons were enumerated as the resident population of the country, which indicates that previous censuses had under-estimated the population.

From information gathered through the last census it would appear that the crude birth rate in Swaziland was 47 – 48 per thousand. This is close to the biological limit for any fairly large population. On the basis of the experience of similar African countries the crude death rate is assumed to lie between 20 and 21 per thousand. The rate of population growth in 1966 therefore would appear to have been about 2.7 per cent a year. Consequently, the population is estimated at 400,000 in 1969; this is about 60 inhabitants per square mile.

According to the 1966 census, 40,000 people lived in towns and villages. If the peri-urban areas are included, the urban population was 53,000. The geographical distribution of the population is shown in Map 2.

The census showed that 340,000 inhabitants were Swazi; there were 23,000 other Africans, 8,000 Europeans and 4,000 other non-Africans. There are two official languages, si-Swati, which is closely related to Zulu, and English. The latter is the administrative language. The majority of the population is Christian, belonging to various denominations.

History

Together with other Bantu-speaking tribes, the ancestors of the Swazi advanced southward from Central Africa during the last part of the sixteenth century. They settled in what is now known as Mozambique. The Swazi appear to have broken away from the main body in about 1750, and from that date were in constant conflict with the Zulu. In the early 1800's the Swazi moved northward to the area which was to be named Swaziland. They succeeded in absorbing a number of neighbouring clans.

The first contact with the British was in the 1840's when King Mswati applied to the British Agent-General in Natal for assistance against Zulu raids. The first Europeans now began to come into the country, hunters, farmers, traders and missionaries. In 1860 a Boer obtained the first personal land concession of which there is a written record; during the next decades it was to be followed by many others.

When the British annexed the South African Republic in 1877, they also introduced a brief period of British rule in Swaziland. In one particular field, this had a lasting effect; in defining the Republic's boundaries, Britain encroached heavily on land to which the Swazi laid claim. This accounts for the large numbers of Swazi now living in the Province of Transvaal.

The independence of Swaziland was guaranteed by the Pretoria Convention of 1881 and the London Convention of 1884. However, the European immigration created a number of problems, particularly in connection with the many concessions which King Mbandzeni granted throughout the country. The complexity of the situation led to the establishment in 1890 of a provisional government committee, representing the South African Republic, Britain and the Swazi, to administer white affairs. In 1895 the South African Republic took over the administration of the country, and in 1902, after the Boer war, Britain reassumed control over Swaziland.

The present king, Sobhuza II, was born in 1899 and was installed as king in 1921. Under his long reign the country has progressed step by step towards Independence; throughout this period there has been continued discussion with Britain on constitutional problems as well as the alienation of land which took place in the 19th century.

After several years of negotiations, Britain introduced Swaziland's first constitution in 1963, and a general election to choose members of a Legislative Council was held in 1964. A revised constitution came into being in 1967, when the first parliamentary elections were held, and Swaziland attained partial independence; Britain retained responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security, the civil service and certain aspects of finance. Finally, Swaziland reached full independence on 6th September, 1968.

Government and Administration

Swaziland is a democracy. The constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state without discrimination and to secure freedom, justice and inviolability of property.

The Nggwenyama, the King, is Head of State. The Swazi National Council, which consists of the Nggwenyama, the Queen Mother and all adult male Swazi, advises the Nggwenyama on all matters regulated by Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi traditions and culture.

Parliament consists of two chambers. The House of Assembly has 24 elected members, 6 appointed by the King, and the Attorney-General, who has no vote. The Senate consists of 12 members, six elected by the House of Assembly and six appointed by the King. In appointing members to either House,

the King takes into account economic, social and cultural interests not already adequately represented in Parliament. At the 1967 elections, the ruling party, Imbokodvo, received 80 per cent of the votes, securing all the elected seats in Parliament. There is only one opposition party with significant popular support.

Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and 7 other ministers. Both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister has his own portfolio; thus, there are 9 ministries altogether.

The country is divided into four districts, Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo, each administered by a District Commissioner. One of his main functions is to co-ordinate and promote development work; a district team under his chairmanship considers local problems and formulates plans for development.

The two main towns, Mbabane and Manzini, both have town management boards. Each has nine elected members and six members appointed by the Minister of Local Administration. In some other urban areas, advisory committees have been established to advise the District Commissioner. A new law is to be promulgated introducing local government in all urban areas. There is as yet no local government in the rural areas.

International Relations

Swaziland is in customs union with Botswana, Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa, and there is free interchange of goods between the four countries. The customs union was established under an agreement between Britain and South Africa in 1910 when Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were dependent territories. Subsequent to all three countries having recently become independent, the customs union agreement is now being renegotiated. Furthermore, Swaziland belongs to the Rand currency area and uses the South African Rand as its currency.

Foreign Affairs come under the Prime Minister who is assisted by a Minister of State. A special Department has been established, namely the Department of Foreign Affairs, for handling Swaziland's International Affairs. Swaziland has two diplomatic missions abroad, one accredited to the United Nations, the United States and Canada, the other in London. Swaziland has established diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, France, Germany, Portugal, the United States of America, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Israel, the Netherlands and Zambia. The United Nations Development Programme has a Permanent Representative in Swaziland.

Swaziland is a member of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and the Commonwealth. Shortly Swaziland will also become a member of the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, the Universal Postal Union, and the International Telecommunications Union.

Economic and Social Structure

For a country of its size, Swaziland possesses an unusual range of natural resources. The marked climatic and soil variations between different parts of the country contribute to a diversified agricultural economy. In the Lowveld, where rainfall is generally inadequate to sustain reliable raingrown crops, well-distributed perennial rivers give the country a considerable irrigation potential. These rivers also permit hydro-electric generation, and there are important mineral deposits of asbestos, iron ore and coal.

On the basis of these natural resources, Swaziland is in rapid transition from a subsistence economy to a monetized economy. But still the majority of the people derives its livelihood from subsistence agriculture. In addition, some 20,000 persons are employed in the commercial sector of agriculture and forestry.

The number of established posts within Government is 5,000; in addition there are some 2,000 people employed by the Government on casual or daily basis. Employment figures are collected quarterly from firms with 10 or more employees, including the Swaziland Electricity Board and the Swaziland

Railway. In mid-1968 these firms employed some 33,000 persons. On the basis of such and other data it has been estimated that the total number of wage employees is somewhat more than 50,000. For further details, see Tables 3 and 4 in the Statistical Annex.

Subsistence agriculture is based mainly on maize and animal husbandry. The great bulk of cash-crops is produced by a few large estates and about a thousand private farms. The most important agricultural cash crop is sugar cane, followed by citrus, cotton and rice. Animal products and, above all, forestry products contribute solidly to the cash production of the agricultural sector.

Mining is an important industry in Swaziland. The country is a major producer of asbestos. However, the production of iron ore is more valuable in absolute terms. Coal production is increasing, and some other minerals are produced on a small scale.

Manufacturing industries are mainly engaged in processing agricultural and forest products. Most important is the production of sugar, wood pulp and other wood products including structural building timber, blockboard and veneered boards. Swaziland also has a meatworks, a cotton ginnery, a creamery, a fruit cannery, a sweet factory, a cardboard packaging plant, a brewery for African beer, a rice mill and two maize mills. Electricity is produced both by the Swaziland Electricity Board and a number of industrial plants.

A reasonable transportation infrastructure exists but requires extending and developing. The East/West highway is tarred for all but 40 miles and is of a high standard. A railway runs from the Iron Ore Mine in the far west of the country eastwards to Mozambique, but is not yet linked with the South African Railway system. There are regular air services between Swaziland's Airport near Manzini and Johannesburg and Durban in South Africa and Lourenco Marques in Mozambique. Telecommunications facilities exist between the main concentrations of population, but are sparse in the rural areas.

Commercial and financial services are comparatively well developed; to a large extent they are operated by subsidiaries of South African and overseas firms. One Government bank and two British commercial banks are operating in Swaziland, and a number of insurance companies are represented.

So far, official national accounts figures have only been prepared for the fiscal years 1965/66 and 1966/67. These figures have been calculated with a considerable margin of error; although they are of considerable value in giving a broad perspective, they should not at this stage be used as a basis of sophisticated economic analysis. They are shown in Tables 13 – 15 of the Statistical Annex.

According to these calculations, the gross national product in 1966/67 amounted to R45.7 million or roughly 64 million dollars, which was about 170 dollars per head. This was a higher income per head than in most of the countries south of Sahara.

The Gross Domestic Product in 1966/67 was R52.4 million. The substantial difference between this figure and that given for the Gross National Product, is explained by the large amounts of foreign capital, both public and private, invested in the country; every year a considerable net transfer of income is made abroad.

As Swaziland is a small country with important natural resources and is a member of the customs union in Southern Africa, it is not surprising that her foreign trade is extraordinarily large. In 1967 the total value of the country's exports was R41.6 million, equal to 80 per cent of the gross domestic product. The most important export commodities, in order of value, are iron ore, sugar, forest products, asbestos, meat products and citrus. The iron ore is all sold to Japan, and most of the sugar goes to the United Kingdom under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; the others are sold widely on world markets, and several relatively less important agricultural exports are sold mainly to the Republic of South Africa.

The value of imports in 1967 was calculated, on the basis of returns made by some 580 known importers, at R32.9 million; the majority comprises machinery, transport equipment and other manufactured goods. The absence of customs posts at the South African border poses some problems in the collection of statistics, and the above figure is thought to be an under-estimate. Total imports, from

all sources, in 1967 were therefore estimated at more than R35 million. Details of the origin of these imports are not yet available. The great majority enters Swaziland from South Africa, but it is not known what proportion originates in that country.

Further information about foreign trade is given in Tables 16 – 17 of the Statistical Annex.

A large portion of Swaziland's economic resources is used for development purposes. Thus, in 1966/67 gross investments within the monetized sector amounted to R13.1 million, equal to nearly 30 per cent of this sector's domestic product. Of this amount private companies, etc., invested R9.9 million and the Government R3.2 million.

Information regarding how the investments are financed, is far from complete. Private investments are financed partly from local resources and partly by an influx of foreign capital; most of this comes from South Africa and from other countries in the Sterling Area. The two public corporations, the Swaziland Electricity Board and the Swaziland Railway, operate on a commercial basis and are able to service the loans upon which their existence depends. They are also able to make a contribution from their revenues towards their capital development, but would be unable to finance any major new development. There are no savings over the Government's budget; in fact there is a considerable deficit on recurrent account being covered by British budgetary aid. Consequently, the Government has to finance its own investments by grants and loans, mostly from foreign sources.

This budgetary deficit, inherited from the colonial administration at Independence, restricts the Government's manoeuverability in economic and financial policies and has a braking effect on the development of the country. In this connection it should be noted that Swaziland receives what is considered to be an unreasonably low share of the pooled customs and excise collections of the Southern African Customs Union, and that the Customs Union Agreement is now being renegotiated.

At this transitional stage of Swaziland's development some major socio-economic problems are conspicuous. There is a marked contrast between the modern and the traditional sectors characterized by great differences in standard of living as well as way of life. This applies not only to the economy as a whole; there is a similar distinction between modern and traditional agriculture.

This contrast also has a geographical aspect, since economic activities in the modern sense take place only in limited areas. The largest modernized area is around Mbabane and Manzini – Matsapa; it includes the Malkerns irrigation scheme, the Usutu Forests and the iron ore mine. Another important economic core is situated in the far north-west and comprises the Havelock Asbestos Mine, more forest plantations and some irrigated areas. A third core, in the north-eastern Lowveld, consists of large irrigated areas and includes one of the country's two sugar mills. There is a fourth core in the Southern Lowveld, including inter alia the irrigated areas at Big Bend and the second sugar mill.

These four cores and some minor centres comprise virtually the whole modern economy of Swaziland, and it is here that much the greater part of the economic growth is taking place. The rest of the country, roughly 85 per cent of the total area with some 75 per cent of the total population, is based on traditional agriculture. The boundaries between the modernized areas and this large periphery of subsistence rural economy are generally sharp, following the edges of urban areas, forest plantations, irrigation schemes and mining properties. Moreover, apart from labour migration, there is very little economic contact between the cores and the periphery.

In particular, the present economic structure involves a substantial gap in the living standards between the European population and the great majority of Africans. The small European population, with a generally much higher standard of education and training, is largely employed in professional, managerial or technical positions. It also owns much of the land and the overwhelming part of the private capital. On the other hand, most of the rural Swazi live under traditional conditions, in areas where there is a general shortage of land caused largely by the extensive alienation of land which took place in the last century. Even in the urban areas and industrial centres, Swazi are for the most part employed only in unskilled and semi-skilled work.

CHAPTER III

RECENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Economic Growth

UP TO WORLD WAR II the overwhelming part of the population derived its livelihood from traditional agriculture. However, there was an important connection with the South African economy inasmuch as a considerable number of Swaziland's citizens were employed in mines and farming enterprises in the Rand.

The first important step in the incipient modernization of the economy was the opening in 1939 of the Havelock Asbestos Mine, the fifth largest asbestos mine in the world. Since the war a very rapid economic development has taken place, and Swaziland has become one of the more advanced countries south of Sahara.

It is not possible to give any estimate of the overall growth rate achieved during the post-war period. However, a number of indicators can be used to demonstrate the rapid growth. Thus total exports increased from 4.3 million Rand in 1950 to 12.3 million Rand in 1960 and 41.6 million Rand in 1967. This means that between the latter years, exports increased at an average annual rate of nearly 20 per cent, largely due to the rapid expansion in the exports of iron ore, wood pulp and sugar.

Information regarding the growth of the various sectors of the economy will be found in Chapters VI – XIV. The following table illustrates the economic growth by means of selected indicators.

	1950	*1960*	*1965*	*1968*
Irrigated area (acres)	5,000	29,000	63,000	70,000
Marketed production of main cash crops* (million Rand)	0.05	3.11	6.59	10.28
Cattle slaughtered or exported	46,000	55,000	51,000	59,000
Conifer and gum plantations (acres)	70,000	190,000	193,000	194,000
Mineral production (million Rand)	3.43	5.65	10.34	18.28
Sugar manufactured (short tons)	0	40,000	114,000	165,000
Production of wood pulp (short tons)	0	0	101,000	99,000
Electric Generating Capacity (megawatts)				47.3
Length of main and secondary roads (miles)	1,100	1,360	1,400	1,600
Motor vehicles	?	5,400	8,700	10,600
Enrolment in primary and secondary schools	15,000	36,000	52,000	68,000

Economic Growth in 1968/69

Economic growth in 1968/69 was adversely affected by a decline in prices for important export goods, particularly for sugar and pulp, and drought in certain agricultural areas. The devaluation of Sterling and a cut in British Development Aid also retarded progress. Nevertheless, a considerable development took place.

**sugar cane, citrus, cotton, rice and pineapple.*

In spite of the decline in prices, exports increased slightly indicating a satisfactory increase in volume. A credit expansion was carried through by the Credit and Savings Bank during 1968; loans approved went up from 1.93 million Rand to 2.56 million Rand.

Production of maize and cotton was adversely affected by drought. Plans for a considerable expansion of the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme in the northern Lowveld were shelved, and citrus plantings have come to a virtual standstill; in both cases the devaluation of Sterling and its effect on profitability was a major cause.

However, plantings on the Pineapple Settlement Scheme were continued to complete three quarters of the planned acreage, and the Government formed the Canning Corporation of Swaziland to operate the fruit cannery at Malkerns, which had gone into liquidation. The year 1968/69 was on the whole favourable for grazing, and the number of cattle rose slightly.

Mechanization of the forestry operations in the Usutu Forest continued on a large scale. The Commonwealth Development Corporation and private farms planted several thousand acres in Southern Swaziland with Eucalyptus trees, for pulp, poles and mining timber.

The Government invested some 200,000 Rand in agriculture, nearly all in Swazi areas. A second Farmers' Training Centre, financed by funds raised by the Lutheran Church in Sweden, was opened in Hhohho. A survey of the Usutu River Basin, largely financed under the United Nations Development Programme, was begun in June 1968.

The value of mineral production rose by 5 per cent from 1967 to 1968, production of coal and barytes showing the largest proportional increases. The United Nations Mineral Survey continued and has now entered its final year. Prospecting rights in an area near Havelock were granted to Lonrho Ltd. which intends to develop a second asbestos mine.

Two new factories, a cardboard packaging plant and a cement grinding and bagging plant, were constructed at Matsapa; in addition, the capacity of the sweet factory was increased by 130 per cent. A clothing factory was opened in Manzini.

Improved tax incentives for industrial investors were announced. At Independence, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines was established, and early in 1969 a special section was set up in this Ministry, specifically to advise small local businessmen.

The Swaziland Electricity Board extended the transmission and distribution system, and demand from existing users increased; the Board's sale of electricity therefore went up by 42 per cent. The Board completed the construction of a second hydro-electric power station. A new water act came into force in 1968, consolidating and amending the laws in force and making provision for the establishment of water control areas. Sales of domestic water increased by 15 per cent.

A new road linking Hlatikulu in the South with the Railway Centre of Sidvokodvo was completed to main road standards. The tonnage of goods carried by the Swaziland Railway increased by more than 10 per cent. A new Aviation Act came into force in 1968, giving effect to certain international conventions. The frequency and capacity of flights on the main Johannesburg – Matsapa run was enlarged to three Dakota flights a week. A new automatic telephone exchange was opened in Mbabane.

A National Stadium was completed in time for the Independence Celebrations in September 1968, and work was begun on a Parliament Building. In Mbabane and Manzini there was a considerable further increase in the construction of private residential as well as commercial buildings. Private business prepared plans for a number of new hotels or motels to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing tourist traffic.

The enrolment in primary and secondary schools increased from 63,000 in 1967 to 68,000 in 1968. New buildings for the Nazarene teacher training college, largely financed by funds raised by the German Protestant Churches, were opened in May, 1968. A considerable expansion of the Government's training college, financed by British aid, brought the enrolment of trainees from 110 in 1967 to 200 in 1969; a diploma course for secondary school teachers was started in 1969.

The main development within the health sector has been the addition of a second storey and other improvements to the Mbabane Hospital. Furthermore, Swaziland received a number of Independence Gifts for health purposes; see Chapter XIII.

Import of Capital

The postwar development has been characterized by a massive influx of capital from abroad both to the public and the private sector. Thus the Government has financed most of its investments by foreign grants and loans. A large part of these investments has been financed by the United Kingdom. The official capital aid from this country during the last ten years, 1959/60 — 1968/69, amounted to 17.5 million Rand, consisting of 9.5 million Rand in grants and 8 million Rand in loans. During the years 1964/65 — 1967/68 this capital aid averaged nearly 3 million Rand; there was a cut to 1.9 million Rand in 1968/69 and 1.8 million Rand in 1969/70. For details, see Table 22 in the Statistical Annex.

The United States Agency for International Development has since 1966 provided grants to the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank totalling R77,000. A number of relatively small capital grants have been received over the years for other purposes from charitable organizations. Recently Swaziland has received Independence Gifts, from various sources, totalling R83,000*. These are all for health purposes; see Chapter XIII –- Health and Social Welfare.

The United States of America has also recently given grants totalling R35,000 for community selfhelp schemes. R20,000 of this amount has been allocated to the construction of a Farmers' Training Centre and the remainder mainly to education projects.

The World Bank Group has provided the Swaziland Government with an IDA credit of R2 million in 1961 for the East-West Highway, a Bank loan of R3 million in 1963 for Swaziland Electricity Board, and a second loan of R2 million in 1967 for the same agency. Thus, the total finance obtained from the World Bank is R7 million. Swaziland Electricity Board has also obtained a loan of R400,000 from Barclays Bank and other private loans totalling R1 million from South Africa.

When the Swaziland Railway was built in 1961–1964, the total investment, about R20 million, was financed by loans. Most of this sum was provided by private organizations in the Republic of South Africa, in particular Anglo American Corporation.

The Government has also taken advantage of contractor finance and short term commercial loans. An agreement was thus signed in January 1969 whereby Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. will supply telecommunications equipment valued at R200,000 to be paid for by the Government over six years.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation is the largest single investor in Swaziland, having invested some R35 million over the last twenty years. The Corporation's biggest direct project is the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme in the northern Lowveld; see Chapter VI. Agriculture and Forestry. The Corporation owns one of Swaziland's two sugar mills, and it shares with Courtaulds the ownership of the Usutu Pulp Company, with the Swazi Nation as a preference shareholder. The Corporation is also an investor in the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company, and it has made direct loans to Swaziland Railway; in addition, it has guaranteed a R6 million loan to the Railway. The Corporation's latest project in Swaziland has been the establishment of the Shiselweni Forestry Company; see Chapter VI.

The available information on private capital imports is very limited, and it is not even possible to make a rough estimate of the aggregate amount during the post-war period or more recent years. However, this capital import has been very considerable. Most major firms in mining, industry and commerce have been established by foreign investors, and only recently has it been possible for citizens of Swaziland to make any significant contribution to the development of a modern private sector. However, this contribution is gaining in importance. The most important private investments are described in Chapters IV – X.

**There is also an Independence Gift from Israel. This, however, is not capital aid, but the provision of the services for two years of two youth training experts.*

Import of Managerial, Professional and Technical Skills

Another characteristic feature of the post-war development is that a considerable number of expatriates have come to Swaziland, temporarily or for a longer period, to take up professional, managerial and technical positions in the public and private sectors. These people supplement the population of European origin which is permanently in Swaziland, and it is estimated that the total number of "Europeans" in Swaziland increased from about 3,000 in 1946 to 9,000 in 1966.

At the end of 1968 there were 350 expatriates in the civil service; in addition, there were several hundred expatriate teachers. Many of these expatriates have been recruited under various technical assistance schemes. In terms of numbers, much the greater part of technical assistance so far received by Swaziland, has been under the British Overseas Service Aid Scheme (OSAS) and the Special Commonwealth Assistance to Africa Programme (SCAAP). An increasingly important role is being played by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. A considerable number of volunteers have been supplied by the British International Voluntary Service (IVS), the British Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), and the American Peace Corps.

Budgetary Developments

The Government's recurrent expenditure increased from R912,000 in 1948/49 to R2,853,000 in 1958/59 and to an estimated R14,917,000 in 1968/69[1]. This implies an average annual growth rate of 12 per cent in the first and 18 per cent in the second of these decades. This rapid increase reflects mainly the growth of the infrastructure and the public services as an integral part of the general development of the country.

In particular, recurrent expenditure increased sharply in 1968/69 as Swaziland reached Independence. A number of measures were taken to strengthen the administration, and it was necessary to build up a foreign service; extraordinary expenditure also had to be covered in the recurrent budget. The approved budget for 1969/70 allows for a recurrent expenditure of R14,627,000 which is slightly less than the amount estimated for the preceding year.

Table 18 of the Statistical Annex shows the approved recurrent expenditure for 1969/70 by ministries. This is of course not a functional breakdown; for instance, the budget of the Ministry of Education amounting to R2,480,000 does not include all training. If training financed over the budget of certain other ministries is included, the amount increases to R3,000,000 or 21 per cent of total recurrent expenditure; even this figure omits agricultural training and also some expenditure which is not shown separately in the annual estimates. Public works accounts for 13 per cent of total recurrent expenditure, agriculture for 9 per cent, health for 7-8 per cent and police for 5-6 per cent. When the last figure is evaluated, it should be taken into account that Swaziland has no military force. One other point which should be noted, is that, as Swaziland is one of the smallest countries in Africa, general administration is relatively expensive.

Ordinary revenue, excluding budgetary aid, increased from R929,000 in 1948/49 to R2,838,000 in 1958/59 and an estimated R10,905,000 in 1968/69[2]. This corresponds to an average annual growth rate of 12 per cent in the first and 14 per cent in the second of these two decades. Ordinary revenue has thus grown somewhat slower than recurrent expenditure.

Ordinary revenue is estimated at R11,221,000 in 1969/70. The main heads are shown in Table 19 of the Statistical Annex. Income tax accounts for 38 per cent of the total, customs and excise for 24 per cent, earnings of departments for 13 per cent, and various items for 25 per cent.

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[1] *The figures are not strictly comparable, but good enough for showing the order of magnitude of the expansion which has taken place.*

[2] *The figures are not strictly comparable, but good enough for illustrating the change in the order of magnitude which has taken place.*

For a number of years after World War II Swaziland had a surplus on the recurrent budget, but from 1958/59 on there has been a deficit, which on the whole has been increasing. It reached a peak of R3,291,000 in 1968/69 and is estimated at R3,256,000 in 1969/70. This deficit is covered by Grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom.

It has already been pointed out in Chapter II that Swaziland receives what is considered to be an unreasonably low share of the pooled revenue of the Southern Africa Customs Union. If this share could be significantly increased, Swaziland's budgetary situation would be greatly improved. However, every effort is being made to increase the country's revenue from other sources. As from January 1, 1969, a new graded tax was introduced in place of the old Swazi and Poll taxes; this is expected to yield additional revenue of R330,000 in 1969/70.

A decline of important export prices, in particular for sugar and pulp, has had an adverse effect on taxable income, and even though the sugar price has now improved, it will probably take a considerable time before there is any marked increase in the profits of the sugar industry. Income tax is therefore estimated to decrease by R430,000 from 1968/69 to 1969/70. This loss will be counterbalanced by increased yields of various other revenue items. But total revenue is estimated to increase by only R316,000 which is entirely accounted for by the new graded tax.

Capital expenditure over the Government's budget averaged R1.1 million during the period 1948/49–1962/63. Then it increased to nearly R1.7 million in 1963/64 and rose sharply to an average of R3 million in the four years 1964/65 – 1967/68. It dropped to an estimated R1.9 million in 1968/69. Information about the capital budget 1969/70 is given in Chapter V, Investment Programme.

In recent years considerable public investments have taken place outside the capital budget. This applies to the investments of Swaziland Electricity Board, Swaziland Railway, and Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank. Information regarding these investments will be found in Chapters VII, VIII and X respectively.

Public Debt

Swaziland's public debt does not represent a heavy burden; on March 31, 1969, it amounted to about R24.3 million, much less than the gross national product which was estimated to be about R46 million in 1966/67. Furthermore, the debt burden is far less heavy than it may appear. A large part of it is accounted for by outstanding loans to Swaziland Railway, and these are scheduled to be repaid by 1979 out of the Railway's own income and out of tax payments from the Iron Ore Development Company. Another portion of the debt represents the debt of Swaziland Electricity Board whose loan commitments are being comfortably met out of the Board's own revenue. If these loans are subtracted, the extent to which the Public Debt falls on the Government's own finances is about R10.6 million. This corresponded to only 73 per cent of the recurrent budget for 1969/70.

The structure of the Public Debt is shown in Table 20 of the Statistical Annex.

Social Aspects of the Development

The major socio-economic problems of Swaziland, involving marked economic contrasts and great differences in standard of living, have been described in Chapter II. The existence of these problems shows that, even though the post-war economic development has been very impressive, it has also, in important respects been unbalanced. The expansion has taken place mainly in limited sectors of the economy and limited areas of the country without sufficient improvement in the living conditions of the majority of the people.

To be sure, the post-war development has resulted in greatly increased employment opportunities for the Swazi labour force. In the private sector this has been virtually confined to unskilled and semi-skilled occupations, but even so, earnings in paid employment are usually substantially higher than real earnings in subsistence farming as currently practised in Swaziland. The expansion has also resulted

in increased opportunities for Swazi businessmen, particularly in transportation and construction. Moreover, by quadrupling government revenues over the last ten years, this expansion has made possible a rapid increase in public expenditure on education, agricultural services and, to a lesser extent, health services; this increase of public consumption implies considerable benefits for large parts of the population.

Much of the returns to the investments, however, have accrued to foreign companies in the form of profits and loan interest and to foreign managers and skilled workers in the form of salaries. Without such rewards the large foreign investments would not have been made, and the managerial capacity and other skills would not have been available to the economy.

The Development Dilemma

The previous development plan, published in February, 1966, stressed a development dilemma which was described as follows:

> "The twin problems facing Swaziland in the economic sphere are . . . . . how to raise the very low standard of living of a large proportion of the population (and thus draw them into the economic life of the country) and how to achieve early solvency in the revenue budget. It will be immediately apparent that there is an inherent difficulty in reconciling these objectives. A largely subsistence economy cannot be expected to raise itself by its own bootstraps, and must be provided with the capital and skills to enable it to become an effective part of the cash economy. This will entail relatively expensive capital investment, with repercussions on recurrent expenditure but with little prospect of an early increase in taxable capacity . . . . . The creation of taxable capacity will be an indirect and lengthy process through the stimulation of increased commercial and industrial activity . . . . .
>
> "The elimination of the budget deficit, on the other hand, calls for the attraction of private capital and skills to promote economic activities which will produce an early and direct increase in taxable capacity. To achieve this it will be necessary to continue with infrastructure expenditure, though not on the scale of the past few years, and to maintain higher standards of economic and social services than would be acceptable if emergence from a subsistence level were the only problem. In other words the creation of conditions favourable to an early increase in taxable capacity must lead to the perpetuation of a dual economy for some time to come.
>
> "The difficulty in reconciling these two objectives arises, of course, from the inevitable shortage of funds available for development purposes."

In spite of improvements which have taken place, this dilemma still remains a major issue.

CHAPTER IV

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Development Strategy

SWAZILAND has a great potential for further development. At the same time, past development as well as present conditions have some important unsatisfactory features which have been described in the previous chapters, in particular the socio-economic contrasts and the budgetary deficit. The new plan must therefore contain provisions not only for utilizing the development potential, but also for correcting such weaknesses.

The Government has adopted a development strategy which can be summarized as follows:

1. The main objective is to improve the living conditions of the mass of the people.
2. The Government will intensify efforts to mobilise foreign capital funds for the public investment programme, paying increased attention to non-British sources of aid and taking advantage of possibilities for grants and soft loans as well as commercial credits.
3. The Government welcomes foreign capital for investment in the private sector and will provide reasonable terms. The private sector for its part will be expected to co-operate in the attainment of the Government's principal objectives.
4. The efforts to mobilise foreign capital resources will be supplemented by determined efforts to increase the internal resources of the country, in particular domestic savings.
5. The Government will endeavour to finalise current negotiations for a new customs union agreement as soon as possible, inter alia with a view to increasing Swaziland's public revenue.
6. High priority will be given to the development of agriculture and related industries without neglecting other sectors of the economy.
7. Negotiations with the British Government on the land question will be continued.
8. High priority will be given also to education and training, with the main emphasis on expanding and improving secondary education and training.
9. Localisation of the Civil Service will be continued as trained and qualified Swazi citizens become available.

These policies are further elaborated in the various sector programmes (Chapters VI – XIV). Certain general aspects are discussed below.

Productivity Policy

The Government will use all available means to increase productivity such as investments to modernize the economy, administrative and organisational improvements, expansion of research and extension services, and improved education and training. At the same time, the productivity policy will be directed in the short-term to mitigating and in the long-term to solving the country's pressing socio-economic problems.

Great attention will be paid to increasing the productivity of the indigenous labour force in order to raise the earnings of the people at large. This implies improving the skills of the Swazi labour force as well as the level of Swazi entrepreneurship. Such a policy will also result in larger domestic savings and, since skilled labour is the critical long-run constraint to economic growth in Southern Africa, in increased investment opportunities for local and foreign capital.

This strategy calls, in particular, for strong efforts to raise the educational standards of the bulk of the new entrants to the labour force. These efforts will be combined with improved and extended training programmes for young people, through both formal courses and on-the-job training.

It is essential that the large sector of traditional farming should not be left to stagnate while people who manage to find paid employment are able to increase their standard of living. Experience of other developing countries shows that it is indeed a long-term process to modernize this sector and to increase its cash production. In the first stages of this process, the Government will therefore, on the one hand, carry through productive schemes particularly intended for the most progressive farmers and, on the other hand, introduce measures which can lay the foundation for a broad advance in future years.

Considerations regarding Population Growth

As mentioned in Chapter II, the population growth appears to have been about 2.7 per cent per annum when the last population census was held in 1966. With a declining mortality rate, population growth can be expected to reach or exceed 3 per cent per annum in the near future. This is a very high rate. However, it is reasonable to expect that a decline in the number of children born per woman of child bearing age will start taking place in the next few years.

Population projections for Swaziland have recently been prepared*. According to these, the African population will increase from some 400,000 to-day to 832,000 at the end of the century if the number of children born throughout a woman's childbearing life declines from an average of 7 in 1975 to 3 by 1990, and if the mortality rate drops. However, the population will increase to 1,217,000 if the number of children born throughout a woman's childbearing life remains constant. Details on these projections are given in Table 2 of the Statistical Annex.

Population growth is unlikely to outstrip the country's natural resources in the next decades. Such nutritional deficiencies as exist are due more to sociological than economic factors and to physical difficulties in organizing meals for school children, and these difficulties are in the course of being overcome. The fundamental problem in Swaziland's agriculture is to raise productivity and earnings and not to produce enough food for the population.

A high rate of population growth does, however, represent a heavy economic burden. It can be seen from Table 2 in the Statistical Annex that the working age population at the end of the century will be relatively little different under the two alternative projections; but the number of children to be fed, clothed, housed, educated and kept fit and healthy will indeed be very different.

The Government considers that, in view of the changes in social attitudes that are taking place and are likely to continue, the question of family size can best be left to the families concerned. However, the Government will continue to provide information, advice and technical means through the health services.

Employment Policy

The number of young male Africans entering the labour force for the first time, will average about 4,500 a year in the period 1969 – 1974. Because of a recent increase in the secondary school intake, the annual total over the next couple of years will be slightly less than 4,500; but it will then rise above this figure.

It is more difficult to estimate the number of young women who will enter the labour force; but the annual average during 1969 – 1974 may be about 1,000 if one excludes those who become engaged in peasant farming.

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*J. G. C. Blacker: "*Projections of the African Population of Swaziland*", 1967.

The total number of new entrants is thus estimated at about 5,500 per annum. Some 1,000 of these will be taking over jobs from persons who drop out of the labour force. The annual net increase of the labour force will therefore be about 4,500.

The Government's employment objectives can be summarized as follows:

(a) the Swazi people should be brought to as high a level of skill as the economy can afford; and

(b) employment should be balanced between the various sectors and occupations in such a manner as to maximize the earnings of the people.

These objectives relate to the nation as a whole and in particular to the young people entering the labour force. As can be seen from the rough calculations above, the number of these will be about 33,000 during the period 1969 – 1974.

The implementation of this policy encounters difficulties because it has not been possible to make, with any degree of accuracy, estimates of the various categories of trained manpower which will be needed in the future, except for the civil service. However, it has been possible, and also necessary, to make some broad assumptions regarding manpower requirements even though these may be modified by experience.

The policies for education and training have been formulated on the basis of the employment policy. They are described in Chapter XI.

Government and Private Sector

The implementation of the development plan will require action by the Government on a large scale, and will involve public investments as well as administrative and organizational measures. These development activities are designed to meet certain essential requirements. The Government will thus continue to develop the economic infrastructure, i.e. such facilities as transportation, posts and telecommunications, water and power. Likewise, the Government will extend and improve education, training, information and extension services, certain credit measures, public health facilities and other services needed by the private sector of the economy and by the people as a whole. Steps will also be taken to make the public administration more effective.

The Government will continue to look to the private sector to spearhead economic development and will not, other than in exceptional circumstances, participate in the management of private businesses. Apart from the usual licensing and registration of firms and the enforcement of safety, hygiene and labour regulations, private enterprise will be left alone to take its own decisions.

In agriculture, however, more governmental initiative is needed than in other sectors. The Government will have to fill in certain gaps left open by the private sector and for instance engage itself in marketing measures and development of cattle holding grounds. The Government will also take an active part in land use planning, land development and settlement schemes; and it intends to buy land, which is for sale, to relieve the shortage of land in Swazi areas.

The Government will encourage a continued substantial inflow of foreign capital in agriculture, mining, industry, commerce and other business, and important incentives are provided. Swaziland's company tax is lower than that of the Republic of South Africa. Special processing and manufacturing rights have been granted in several instances to help new industries in their early years. In 1968 improved tax incentives were announced; in addition to normal depreciation, initial investment allowances of 30 per cent are now permitted with respect to new and unused manufacturing machinery and to new factory buildings; accelerated depreciation is permitted with respect to hotel buildings and housing erected for non-supervisory staff. The incentives policy will be kept under constant review to ensure that it serves its purpose.

The private sector, for its part, will be expected to co-operate in the attainment of the Government's employment objectives by training Swazi for skilled jobs and for responsible posts in management. The larger firms will also, where appropriate, be encouraged to make shares in their businesses available to local investors.

CHAPTER V

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Summary of Investment Programme

THE PLAN contains a public investment programme which has been formulated in accordance with the policies explained in Chapter IV and with a view to assuring a balanced development. The programme is composed as follows:

Agriculture	R 3,196,000
Mining, Industry and Commerce	R 2,482,000
Power	R 2,800,000
Roads	R 4,000,000
Vehicles and Various Equipment[1]	R 1,200,000
Telecommunications	R 600,000
Housing, Utilities and Community Development	R 2,790,000
Education, Training and Broadcasting	R 3,310,000
Health	R 530,000
Administrative Buildings	R 730,000
Judiciary, Police and Prisons	R 1,274,000
Miscellaneous	R 188,000
	R23,100,000[2]

Projects

As distinct from many other developing countries, Swaziland is not short of projects. The investment programme, therefore, consists of concrete projects, a list of which is given below:

AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural Research	R 50,000
Seed Production Unit	R 100,000
Animal Husbandry Unit	R 60,000
Veterinary Control	R 51,000
Farmers' Training Centres	R 210,000
Crop Promotion	R 75,000
Cattle Holding Grounds	R 75,000
Livestock Improvement	R 130,000
Increased Credit Facilities	R 525,000
Crop Marketing	R 100,000
Co-operative Project	R 75,000
Settlement Schemes	R1,000,000
Land Planning and Development	R 700,000
Usutu Survey	R 45,000
	R3,196,000

[1] *Equipment for Road maintenance, soil conservation and dam construction.*

[2] *There have been slight changes in a few estimates since the Preliminary Paper on the plan was submitted to Parliament.*

Mining, Industry and Commerce:

Mining Plant Hire Service	R 28,000
X-Ray Spectrometer	R 4,000
Matsapa Industrial Estate	R 200,000
Small Business Loans, etc.	R 250,000
Development Finance Company	R2,000,000
	R2,482,000

Power:

Extensions to Transmission Network	R 750,000
Distribution, Buildings and Transport	R 800,000
Additional Diesel Generation	R 350,000
Investigations for Thermal Station	R 900,000
	R2,800,000

Roads:

Completion of on-going Constructions	R 39,000
Centre – South Link	R 300,000
Big Bend – Phuzumoya	R1,130,000
Tshaneni – Mlawula	R1,160,000
Malkerns Road	R 250,000
Mbabane Major Roads	R 220,000
Manzini Roads and Bridges	R 300,000
Mbabane Roads and Bridges	R 275,000
District Roads	R 326,000
	R4,000,000
Mechanical Workshop, Vehicles and Equipment	R1,200,000
Telecommunications Development	R 600,000

Housing, Utilities and Community Development:

Low Cost Housing	R1,200,000
Institutional and Outstation Housing	R 150,000
Water in Mbabane and Manzini	R 550,000
Sewerage in Mbabane and Manzini	R 130,000
Miscellaneous Urban Facilities	R 160,000
Community Development	R 600,000
	R2,790,000

Education, Training and Broadcasting:

Primary Schools	R1,050,000
Secondary Schools	R 850,000
'A' Level Centre	R 200,000
Teacher Training	R 125,000
Industrial Training Institute	R 375,000
Staff Training Institute	R 100,000
Agricultural College	R 400,000
Youth Training Camps	R 50,000
Broadcasting (FM Transmitters)	R 160,000
	R3,310,000

HEALTH:

Development of Hospitals	R 290,000
Public Health Offices and Laboratories	R 40,000
Urban Health Centres	R 75,000
Rural Clinics	R 100,000
Central Medical Stores	R 25,000
	R 530,000

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS:

Completion of Parliament	R 205,000
Other Buildings	R 525,000
	R 730,000

JUDICIARY, POLICE AND PRISONS:

Judiciary	R 51,000
Police	R 788,000
Prisons	R 435,000
	R1,274,000
Miscellaneous Investments	R 188,000

Some of these projects imply completion of ongoing investments whereas others are new. Brief information about the projects is given in the sector programmes (Chapters VI – XIV). Detailed project documentation has been or will be prepared for each project.

Capital Budget 1969/70

The approved Capital Budget 1969/70 is based on the development plan and amounts to R1,956,000, most of which will be financed by British Development Aid. At this stage, however, the Capital Budget does not represent the full amount of capital expenditure which it is hoped to incur during 1969/70. A number of applications for Non-British finance have already been made, and others are in course of preparation. As and when additional capital finance becomes available it will be included in Supplementary Estimates and submitted to Parliament for approval.

When allocating British Development Aid for 1969/70, it was necessary to take into account to what extent and to what projects it may be possible to attract finance from Non-British sources. Most of the major donors providing capital aid tend to concentrate on agriculture, education and training; this means that there is only a limited chance of attracting Non-British aid for transportation, housing, urban services and health and virtually no chance for Government buildings, police and prisons. Britain has the same preferences, but recognizes that, as she is the major donor at present, a considerable part of British aid will have to be spent on projects which are unlikely to be financed from other sources; otherwise there could not be balanced development. Consequently, the Government of Swaziland has allocated nearly 50 per cent of the British Development Aid for 1969/70 to agriculture, education and training and the rest to other sectors.

The composition of the capital budget 1969/70 is shown below. The figures have been rounded off.

AGRICULTURE[1]:		
Research	R 86,000[2]	
Veterinary Control	R 51,000	
Crop Promotion	R 40,000	
Livestock Improvement	R 36,000	
Increased Credit Facilities	R 50,000	
Settlement Schemes	R 24,000	
Land Planning and Development	R130,000	
Usutu Survey	R 45,000	
		R462,000
ROADS:		
Completion of on-going Construction	R 39,000	
Manzini Bridge	R 50,000	
Mbabane Bridge	R 50,000	
District Roads	R 30,000	
		R169,000
Mechanical Workshop, Vehicles and Equipment:		R157,000
Telecommunications:		R100,000
HOUSING, UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:		
Low Cost Housing	R 25,000	
Institutional and Outstation Housing	R 50,000	
Community Development	R 25,000	
		R100,000
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND BROADCASTING:		
Primary and Secondary Schools	R300,000	
Teacher Training	R 36,000	
Agricultural College	R 32,000	
Youth Training Camps	R 25,000	
		R393,000
Health:		R 82,000

[1]Part of the amounts for Vehicles and Equipment, and Institutional and Outstation Housing are also for agriculture.

[2]Includes expenditure outside the development plan and partly financed by the industries concerned. Only about R10,000 will be financed from British Development Aid.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS:

Parliament Buildings	R205,000	
Government Offices	R 25,000	
Swazi Administration	R 35,000	
		R265,000

JUDICIARY, POLICE AND PRISONS:

Police	R 45,000	
Prisons	R134,000	
		R179,000
Miscellaneous:		R 49,000
		R1,956,000

Financing of Investments

The public investment programme of about R23 million will not in its entirety be financed through the Government's capital budget. This applies to the establishment of a new development finance corporation, the power investments and also some other projects. When all such investments are deducted, one arrives at about R18 million, which has to be financed through the capital budget.

British Development Aid for 1969/70 is R1.8 million; of this amount, R1,114,000 is grant and R686,000 is loan. The British Government has not committed itself for more than one year, but has nevertheless explained that for programming purposes Swaziland can use the figure of R2 million for each of the years 1970/71 and 1971/72. This indicates a British Development Aid of about R5.8 million during 1969/70 — 1971/72. There is no indication of how much may be expected in subsequent years.

It will also be possible for Swaziland to obtain economic development aid from a number of Non-British sources, including the World Bank and some developed countries. A number of steps have been taken to explore these possibilities, and some of them have already given results. Two amounts, R20,000 tn American aid and R35,000 raised by the British Council of Churches, have thus been provided for a farmers' training centre in Shiselweni. American aid will also be spent on a number of small community projects.

Furthermore, the Government intends to raise commercial loans when the nature of the projects justifies this. R200,000 has already been raised as contractor finance for development of telecommunications in 1969/70.

The various investigations regarding financial possibilities indicate that it should be possible to carry out the public investment programme over a period of about five years. The availability of finance and the conditions under which it is obtained may, however, to some extent affect the composition of the programme.

Recurrent Costs

Not all the individual projects in the development plan have been costed out in detail, since they are not all being put up for immediate financing. An estimate of the recurrent cost implications has, however, been made for each project, though in some cases this is a rough estimate. It is thus calculated that the implementation of the development projects will increase annual recurrent expenditure by R1.7 million. This figure does not include increased expenditure on the law and order services; it also excludes projects, such as Posts and Telecommunications, where increased operating costs are expected to be more than covered by corresponding increases in revenue.

The recurrent costs associated with projects or parts of projects included in the capital budget 1969/70 have been included in the recurrent budget 1969/70.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Despite the recent developments in mining, industry and commerce, Swaziland remains a predominantly agricultural country. For the foreseeable future the majority of the labour force will continue to depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and development of the agricultural sector is therefore one of the Plan's most important objectives.

Agriculture Today

Within a total area of only 6,700 square miles, Swaziland contains an exceptional range of soils and climatic conditions. The country therefore has a remarkably diverse agricultural production. See Map 1.

In the west, the rugged, high rainfall areas of the Highveld include 220,000 acres of man-made forests; the land is also well suited for dairy-farming, sheep-grazing and the production of certain crops. In the Middleveld, particularly where supplementary irrigation is available, the undulating grasslands are suited to growing a variety of crops ranging from maize and cotton to citrus, pineapples, rice and tobacco. The dry but grassy and fertile savannah of the Lowveld has an excellent potential for cattle production and irrigated cropping; the most important crops here are sugar, citrus, rice and cotton. Finally, limited areas of very good soil are to be found on the Lubombo plateau which, broken only by the gorges of the Mbuluzi, Usutu and Ingwavuma Rivers, runs down the eastern border; much of the region is given over to cattle-ranching, with mixed farming on areas of better soil.

The use of land is shown in Table 5 of the Statistical Appendix and the production of the main crops in Table 6. Information on livestock and cattle off-take will be found in Tables 7 and 8 respectively. The agricultural exports are shown in Table 16.

There has been a remarkable agricultural development in the post-war period, particularly in the 1960s. The export of agricultural and agro-industrial products increased from R7.4 million in 1960 to R17.4 million in 1967. Forestry products are not included in these figures.

Swaziland has a great potential for further agricultural development, based on both rain-fed and irrigated production. At the same time, the country's agriculture is characterized by serious structural problems which, both for economic and social reasons, urgently need to be solved.

The agricultural economy has a marked dualistic structure. About 45 per cent of the land is owned on freehold and concession title by individuals, who are mostly non-Swazi. Practically all the rest is vested in the Nggwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation.

The privately owned area consists of timber plantations, a few large estates mainly growing sugar cane, citrus and rice, and about a thousand farms and ranches. In 1967/68 the gross value of the area's output, including timber processing, was R18 million. There are on an average about 18,000 cash employees in agriculture and forestry on this land, and a further 2,000 in timber processing. It is in this sector of agriculture that most of the development has taken place, and from which much the greater part of the cash production is derived.

Swazi Nation land contains slightly more than 30,000 arable holdings. The great majority of Swazi farmers are small-scale subsistence cultivators and pastoralists with traditional usufruct rights on small blocks of arable land and grazing rights on communal pasturage. Technical standards and incomes are

generally low. There are about 25,000 men and 36,000 women working on Swazi Nation land; the value of their combined output for 1966/67, including subsistence production, was estimated at R8 million.

The development of Swazi agriculture is hampered by various conditions such as no or inadequate education and training, insufficient credit facilities, unsatisfactory marketing machinery for certain products, and weaknesses in the local authority system. But the most serious difficulties exist in connection with the land.

The productivity on Swazi Nation land could be greatly increased in the long run. However, notwithstanding this room for improvement, there is insufficient Swazi Nation land to enable the people who must live on this land, to derive a reasonable standard of living, and the shortage of land will be aggravated as time passes because of the population pressure. This shortage of land is largely a resul of changes in the system of ownership and tenure which took place in the last century.

Arable holdings in the Swazi areas are commonly fragmented, and much of the arable land lies fallow. In aggregate considerable amounts of potential grazing are partially wasted in small areas of grass interspersed between arable fields. In spite of the fact that about half the arable soil is not tilled, Chiefs find it increasingly difficult to allocate new land to farmers' sons and to newcomers.

On the whole the pattern of land use in Swazi areas leaves much to be desired, and because of this it is difficult to introduce mechanisation on an economic basis. Nearly all arable land is protected against soil erosion by contour strips and other devices. Nonetheless, erosion on grazing land is on the increase.

A most serious technical problem in Swazi areas is the prevalent overstocking of grazing land; mere reduction in stock numbers would not, however, provide a satisfactory solution. Within the present pattern of land use it would not be economically practicable to increase significantly the number of tractors employed in Swazi areas; and it is estimated that in order to plough fields at the right time it is in fact desirable to increase the number of draught oxen in these areas.

Main Agricultural Products

The main products of the agricultural industries are sugar, citrus, livestock and meat products, cotton, maize, rice, pineapples and tobacco. The development of cash crops has primarily been based on the exploitation of water resources. The area under irrigation has been expanded from 29,000 acres in 1960 to 70,000 acres in 1968.

The largest existing irrigation project is the Commonwealth Development Corporation's irrigation scheme in the northern Lowveld. At 31st December 1967 some 26,000 acres were under irrigation from a canal — Mhlume Water — running off the Komati. Sugar, citrus and rice were being grown on a large scale. In 1966 the Sand River Dam was opened. The reservoir created by this dam will permit the development of a further 12,000 acres. Other estates bring the total irrigated area in the northern Lowveld to 35,000 acres.

Around Big Bend in the southern Lowveld is another irrigation complex whose principal crop is sugar. A third large scheme is in the Malkerns valley, in the Middleveld; the main crops are citrus, cotton and pineapples. In both the Big Bend and Malkerns areas, irrigation is based on water from the Usutu river.

Sugar is grown under irrigation on some 40,000 acres in the Lowveld. The production is centred on two modern mills; each produces about 85,000 short tons of sugar per year, making a total of 170,000 short tons; 128,000 short tons are marketed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, 10,000 short tons are sold locally, and the remainder is marketed mainly overseas. Sugar is much the most valuable agricultural export, with annual sales averaging about R9 million over the last three years.

Citrus is grown on a large scale in the central Middleveld, the Lomati Valley, and the northern and southern irrigation areas of the Lowveld. About 600,000 trees have been established, mainly late season oranges and grapefruit. Total marketed production in 1967 was 40,000 short tons, two-thirds of which was exported overseas.

The *livestock* industry is based on a national cattle population of about half a million, four-fifths of which are owned by Swazi. In 1967, some 25,000 head were slaughtered at the Matsapa canning and deboning plant, mainly for export, and an additional 35,000 were slaughtered elsewhere for local consumption. About 7,500 beasts were exported on the hoof, and the total value of meat and cattle exports was R2.4 million. Butter is produced in a factory in Manzini; it is sold locally, with surpluses exported. Fresh whole milk for consumption in the towns is produced mainly by a few European farmers with supplementary supplies imported from South Africa.

Cotton is produced in all frost-free areas under both rainfed and irrigated conditions. The seed cotton is purchased by a ginnery at Matsapa and two South African ginneries. In 1967 the crop amounted to nearly 13,000 short tons valued at R1.3 million to farmers. One eighth of this was produced by Swazi, and cotton is the main cash crop grown by Swazi farmers.

Maize is the Swazi staple food. In the past, in order to supplement local production, large quantities of maize meal have had to be imported. Maize production campaigns have reduced this dependence on imports; however, as a result of drought, importations increased again 1968/69.

Rice is grown under irrigation on several estates and large farms. The production amounts to about 7,000 short tons a year.

Pineapple production is centred on a canning factory in the Malkerns valley. In 1967 some 14,000 short tons were produced.

Tobacco is grown in southern Swaziland. Production declined from a peak of one million lb of cured leaf in 1960 to 134,000 lb in 1965, but is now increasing as a result of new extension work.

Forestry

Forestry is largely based on pine forests planted after World War II. In the Highveld zone, north and south of the Great Usutu River, a large area is being exploited by the Usutu Pulp Company. In the Pigg's Peak area there is another large area owned by two other companies, Peak Timbers and Swaziland Plantations. In addition there are some minor plantations, and the total area planted with conifers and eucalypts amounts to nearly 200,000 acres.

The Usutu Pulp Company, a partnership between the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the British textile firm Courtaulds, operates a mill with a capacity of more than 100,000 short tons per year of unbleached kraft pulp. The two companies in the Pigg's Peak area operate sawmills producing a variety of products for the South African market, including shooks, structural building timber, doors and veneered boards. There is also a small sawmill near Mbabane, serving the local market, and another sawmill for mining timber has recently been established at Goedgegun.

There are also planted forests of wattle and eucalyptus. Wattle, of which there are still substantial plantations on the southern Highveld, is no longer an important factor in the Swaziland economy. There is, however, a renewed interest in timber plantings in the Shiselweni district, and in 1967 the Commonealth Development Corporation began the planting of 10,000 acres of eucalyptus.

The total value of 1967 forestry exports was R6.9 million.

Production and Marketing Possibilities

Irrigated Crops. A recently completed survey of Swaziland's soils and land capability* puts the amount of the best farming land found in sizeable concentrations at nearly 250,000 acres. Of this, nearly 40,000 acres are irrigated at present, and a further 110,000 acres would need to be irrigated in order to be intensively farmed. Together with 30,000 acres at present under irrigation outside these areas, this would bring the total irrigated acreage to 180,000 acres.

**George Murdoch: "Soils and Land Capability of Swaziland", Ministry of Agriculture Bulletins 23, 24 and 25 — 1968.*

Sugar cane is grown on more than half the irrigated acreage. Any further overall expansion at present is ruled out by the quotas fixed under the International Sugar Agreement and similar arrangements.

In the citrus industry, shipping and marketing charges are the main cost problems. The price outlook is not good, and the number of trees has lately been decreasing. None the less, existing plantings will result in an output of 90,000 tons by the early seventies, of which 50,000 tons are expected to be of export quality. For non-exportable grapefruit there is an additional outlet in processing.

The most profitable outlets for an additional production of high value crops under irrigation are the South African and other nearby markets. The main crops grown for the South African market at present are cotton and rice.

The South African cotton industry consumes 200,000 bales of cotton lint a year; Swaziland's output is equivalent to 15,000 — 20,000 bales. There should be scope for increasing production for the South African market by a further 30,000 bales a year.

The consumption of rice in South Africa, mostly imported, is about 80,000 tons a year; Swaziland's output is equivalent to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of milled rice. Soils suitable for growing rice constitute a substantial proportion of the irrigable soils in the Lowveld. The technical limitations to increased production are the availability of water, and the economic limitation is principally the size of the South African market. As a result of tariff protection the price of rice is about 50 per cent higher in the Southern African Customs Union than on the world market.

A large expansion in the production of winter vegetables under irrigation is agronomically feasible. The economic feasibility of this development would depend, in the main, on improved communications to the main markets in South Africa. Wheat can also be produced in the Lowveld as a winter crop under irrigation.

The output of the potential 180,000 acres of crops grown under irrigation might be expected to amount to R25 million at 1968 yields and prices.

Rainfed Crops. According to the survey mentioned on page 25, the acreage which could be profitably developed for dry-land cropping over the next twenty to forty years, is 950,000 acres, three times as much as is cultivated at present. The principal dry land crops are maize, mostly for subsistence, other subsistence crops such as sorghum, beans and groundnuts, and cash crops of which cotton, pineapples and tobacco are the most important.

The consumption of maize in Swaziland is believed to average a little over 200 lb. per person per annum, or a total of about 450,000 bags a year. Of this about a third is imported, though this varies considerably from year to year. There is scope, therefore, for increasing production. Average yields of maize on demonstration plots were 10 bags an acre in 1966, though the national average was much below this. A linear extrapolation from research data for the previous ten years would suggest an average yield on demonstration plots of 15 bags an acre by 1980.

As a rainfed crop, cotton is particularly well suited for production by small scale farmers in parts of the Lowveld and lower Middleveld where it is a more profitable and reliable crop than maize. At present a fifth of the Swaziland crop is grown by small farmers. The limiting factors to increased small scale cotton production are the provision of extension advice, the marketing facilities and the supply of farm requisites for the small farmer.

Within range of the existing cannery there are some 30,000 acres suitable for growing pineapples with yields and quality standards comparable to the best pineapple areas anywhere in the world. This compares with 80,000 acres under pineapples in Hawaii, which at present supplies half the world market.

The Malkerns area, which has the largest concentration of the best soils in Swaziland, with a reasonably good rainfall and the possibilities of supplementary irrigation, has a potential for supporting a major canning industry supplying European and other distant markets and, at the same time, supplying high value fresh produce to the South African market.

Tobacco is now being developed as a smallholder crop in Southern Swaziland. The market potential in South Africa is considered to be one million pounds of flue-cured tobacco (grown under irrigation) and a further half million pounds of pipe tobacco.

Another crop which has an interesting potential for sale mainly on the South African market is tea. The South African market is 40 million lb. a year and is growing at a rate of about one million pounds a year. There are several areas in the Highveld and the upper Middleveld with enough soils suitable for tea production within economic transport distance to supply a factory with a production of over one million pound of made tea. Yields and quality standards promise to be comparable to those of Ceylon teas imported into South Africa.

Forestry. Ecological conditions in the Swaziland Highveld are particularly favourable for the rapid growth of conifers and eucalypts. The economic use of pine is for wood pulp or sawn timber. The market for wood pulp, depressed at the moment, can be expected to improve in the seventies. A second pulp mill would, however, require at least 100,000 acres of forest within 30 miles radius, in order to be an economic proposition.

For sawn timber, the replanting cycle is longer than that for pulp; even so the acreage required to maintain an economically viable unit of production is much smaller. However, the South African market for sawn timber is, if anything, oversupplied, and sawn timber from the Swaziland type of pines cannot stand the transport costs to distant markets.

Eucalypts are used as pulp wood, poles and mining timber. Substantial plantings are under way in Southern Swaziland, within convenient transport distance of the railhead and pulp plant at Piet Retief.

The water requirements of the exotic species of timber on commercial plantations are high, and this may have a serious effect on river flows downstream. This sets a limit to the commercial forestry development which it would be profitable to undertake from an overall national point of view.

Livestock. Bringing nearly a million acres of the best arable soils with a reasonable rainfall under cultivation within the next twenty to forty years, would leave some two million acres available for grazing, compared with three million acres at present. Much land held in individual ownership is grossly underutilised and could be used to relieve over-stocking in the Swazi areas. However, even with a more even distribution of the cattle population in relation to carrying capacity, Swaziland as a whole is now overstocked. The main limiting factor to the production of annual crops, and in particular to planting in time for the rains, is probably the availability of work oxen and their condition in the ploughing season. It would therefore not be possible vastly to increase the acreage under cultivation without either mechanisation on a large scale or greatly improved stock management and feeding.

Beef prices in South Africa have risen faster than beef prices on the world market. The long term prospect for the beef industry, therefore, is sound, and high standards of veterinary control enable Swaziland to sell in European as well as African markets.

It is evident, however, that Swaziland will have to destock. As against this, the offtake can be appreciably increased from its present level of 12 per cent, and the value of the animals sold can be considerably increased by selling younger animals at higher weights for their age.

For much of the Highveld a profitable land use is sheep breeding, but the sheep industry is making a negligible contribution to Swaziland's economy at present. Sheep husbandry requires a higher level of skills than cattle; it will, therefore, take some time to develop a prosperous sheep industry in Swaziland. Goats while posing a soil erosion problem are more efficient converters of feed into human food than cattle and should continue to play an important part in meeting the growing domestic demand for meat.

Poultry are universally kept as part of the subsistence economy, and there is scope for improving production methods and breeds. Their main contribution is in improving the nutritional situation in Swaziland and in contributing to the earnings of subsistence farmers.

Pigs are well suited for production by smallholders. However, the domestic market for pork is limited, and the South African market for pigmeat is oversupplied.

General Agricultural Policies

The Government's main objective in the agricultural sector is to improve the standard of living of the people. For this purpose, the development of agriculture will be promoted and encouraged on title deed land as well as Swazi Nation land. This development will aim at increased productivity, greatly enlarged production of cash products for export and for the domestic market, and better supplies of products consumed by rural Swazi themselves.

The Government intends to ensure that there is ample scope for outside capital to be invested in land development and agricultural, forestry and livestock production. Developments on title deed land create employment opportunities, both directly through an increased demand for labour and indirectly through the generation of other economic activities; moreover, in appropriate circumstances, the development of Swazi Nation Land can be associated with agricultural enterprises on title deed land. Therefore, there will be no derogation from the rights of ownership of developed title deed land. Nonetheless, Government has a responsibility for ensuring that all land is productively used. Although shortage of management ability and finance will, for some years to come, preclude any direct action in this respect, it may be possible to introduce fiscal measures in order to encourage farmers to develop their properties.

The principal tasks in developing the Swazi Nation land are:

(a) to acquire more land for the people living in these areas;

(b) to bring about a better pattern of land utilisation, and improved ratios of grazing land to livestock; and

(c) to build up a class of full-time small farmers predominantly orientated towards the market economy, who will progressively achieve increased productivity and better incomes from farming.

These aims are closely inter-related. The Government will endeavour to raise funds for the purchase of land for the Swazi Nation. Programmes of land use planning and development, including settlement schemes, will be intensified, in order to increase productivity. Such planning will need to provide for village-type home sites for non-farming rural residents, who should increasingly leave the exploitation of agricultural land in the hands of the true farming community. Although there is considerable potential for the development of high-yield irrigation agriculture, small scale farming must continue to consist mainly of dry land farming based on a balance of arable and grazing land.

A widespread advance in the agricultural sector will require a massive effort in the fields of research education, training and extension. This effort will be limited in the short term by the availability of trained and experienced staff, and the main strategy will therefore be:

(a) to concentrate on the most essential sectors, which must be maintained at all costs, i.e. research and veterinary control;

(b) to lay the foundations for an advance on a broad front in subsequent years, which, inter alia, means giving high priority to the Agricultural College and to training of farmers; and

(c) to concentrate the remaining effort on those projects which are likely to have an early and marked impact on the agricultural economy.

This programme will be combined with a number of incentives to which the Government attaches great importance. The purpose of these incentives is to encourage farmers to break away from outmoded methods, to modernize their production, and to develop production for the market. Thus, a crop promotion project will be started, credit facilities will be extended, and measures will be introduced to improve the marketing of smallholder produce.

Agricultural Research and Veterinary Control

Essential segments of the agricultural services are research and veterinary control. If these are allowed to run down, the damage caused will be expensive and will take a long time to repair.

The *agricultural research service* in Swaziland embraces chemistry and soil fertility, crop agronomy, pathology, entomology, irrigation and horticulture. Research is also conducted, with financial support

from the industries concerned, on cotton breeding, forestry, citrus entomology and pineapple agronomy. The sugar industry finances its own research. These programmes will be continued, together with a modest programme on tea. An amount of R50,000 is included in the plan for equipment and transport vehicles required by the research services.

It is also planned that a *seed production unit* should be established at the research centre near Big Bend. Improved seeds have hitherto been imported, but research is now producing new varieties especially suited to local conditions. Direct production costs of improved seeds will be recovered from sales; but capital costs, for production and distribution, are estimated at R100,000, which has been included in the plan.

An *animal husbandry unit* will be organised. Limited research has indicated that the Highveld, containing large areas of under-utilized land, has limited potential for crops, and that its most economic use would be in stock farming. In order to investigate the best systems of farming, a small pilot farm will be established. The capital costs required to establish the unit are around R60,000.

With regard to *veterinary control*, the present high standards will be maintained. Disease prevention will continue to be based on compulsory dipping, regular inspections and strict control over stock movement. In addition, it is planned to establish a diagnostic unit at Manzini, to investigate debilitating diseases and internal parasites and to advise district veterinary staff on control measures. The capital cost will be R51,000.

Education and Training

High priority will be given to agricultural education at all levels. The *Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre* will therefore be further developed. Furthermore, a number of qualified people will be sent abroad for agricultural and veterinary training. See Chapter XI. Education and Training.

Special efforts will be made to develop an adequate system of *Farmers' Training Centres* giving short courses. It is considered that, for the more immediate future, the training of farmers at such centres should be given high priority. Farmers would come to a training centre when they wish to learn, and there would be no waste of effort in trying to impart knowledge to people who are not interested in receiving it or acting on it. The Agricultural College, situated in the Manzini District, already incorporates a short course training centre for farmers. A second training centre was established in 1968 by the Lutheran Church in the Hhohho District. Some minor additional investments are needed in both centres and will be provided for. In addition, the Government will establish two new training centres in Shiselweni and Lubombo respectively, so that each of the four districts will have its own farmers' training centre. Finally, a centre will be established at Mpisi specifically to offer courses to cattle farmers. Ultimately, the combined throughput of all centres will be 5,000 a year which compares with a peasant labour force of 25,000 men and 36,000 women. The total costs of the investments to be undertaken are about R210,000. A start has already been made with the Shiselweni centre with financial assistance from the United States and from British Church organisations.

In addition to farmer training, it will be necessary to provide some form of *basic agricultural training for primary school leavers* who cannot be expected to gain entry to secondary schools; cf. Chapter XI. Education and Training.

Crop Production

Though maize is the staple food of the people, Swaziland is not self-sufficient in this commodity. There is room and need for a substantial increase in the production of maize and also of cotton. A small Crop Development Section will therefore be established in Manzini. It will erect storage depots for farm requisites and harvested crops in key areas and assist in the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers. An amount of R75,000 has been included in the plan to cover the capital costs.

Livestock Development

Swaziland has two *cattle holding grounds* both in the Lowveld, where, for a monthly rent, stock-owners can fatten their cattle until they are ready for sale. A sum of R75,000 will be used to develop these grounds so that they can be stocked to capacity.

A scheme for *Livestock Improvement* will be introduced to raise the standard of cattle farming in the Swazi areas. The Animal Husbandry Development Section in the Ministry of Agriculture will operate a number of improved bull and livestock centres, establish feeding and grazing demonstrations, and advise on the management of cattle. The new centres will mostly be associated with existing facilities. Additional capital expenditure required amounts to R130,000.

Credit and Marketing Measures

The development of agriculture will require increased *credit facilities*. Much of these will have to be provided by the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank, and the Government will regard it as a development priority to provide the funds which the Bank needs to perform its functions effectively and economically. It is estimated that a total amount of R525,000 will be needed for seasonal and medium term loans, and this amount has been included in the financial schemes described in Chapter X. Commerce, Finance and Tourism.

A project to improve *crop marketing* is included in the plan. It is intended to establish a small marketing section in the Ministry of Agriculture and also a central market for fresh produce at Manzini. Advice and financial support will be given to the self-help development of rural markets; and two or three large trucks will be used to initiate the transport of produce on routes not yet served by commercial operators. For these purposes, an initial allocation of R100,000 is made in the plan.

There is also considerable scope for developing *co-operative purchasing and marketing*, and detailed proposals for co-operative development will be worked out during the plan period. The capital cost nvolved is roughly estimated at R75,000 which has been included in the plan.

Settlement Schemes

Two important settlement schemes have been initiated in recent years, the smallholder settlement at Vuvulane in the Northern Lowveld in 1960 and the Malkerns pineapple settlement in 1966. The former is run by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Both settlements are in production, growing high value crops and being relatively capital intensive.

The two schemes are demonstrating the success in economic terms of the approach chosen. The Government, therefore, intends to embark on a programme of loan financed settlement schemes. Two pilot irrigation schemes will be developed in the Usutu basin, a rain-fed mixed farming settlement scheme will be established in Shiselweni district, and two group-operated cattle breeding ranches will be mounted in the Lowveld. There will also be an expansion of Government sponsored pineapple production in the Malkerns valley. Detailed planning of some of these schemes must await the outcome of current studies of the land question and of the irrigation potential of the Usutu basin, but an amount of R1 million has been included in the plan to cover capital expenditure.

Land Planning and Development

The purpose of this project is to continue on an improved basis the Government programme of land planning and agricultural development in selected areas of Swazi Nation Land which have high agricultural potential. The main purpose is to rationalize the pattern of land use in these Rural Development Areas and boost their productivity. To this end there will be some reinforcement of the Land Planning Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, and more funds will be allocated for the implementation on a self-help basis of such features as dams, fencing for grazing areas, village water supplies, rural marketing depots, etc.

The rural development areas in which work is now proceeding, cover 230,000 acres. The programme will be extended to a further 220,000 acres of Swazi Nation Land. An amount of R700,000 for land planning and development has been included in the plan.

Acquisition of Land

Several of the projects in this chapter imply purchase of land, but the total amount involved is moderate. Up to now, it has not been practical to formulate a programme for large-scale acquisition of land which could ameliorate and finally rectify the land shortage in Swazi areas. However, action has been taken with a view to attaining such a programme.

For a considerable time, the question of alienated land has been under discussion between the Governments of Swaziland and the United Kingdom. During the negotiations on British aid for Swaziland, held in London in November – December 1968, the two governments agreed to appoint a Land Mission to examine and make recommendations on the land question.

The Mission started work in Swaziland in the beginning of February 1969 and completed its work in March. It reported jointly to the two governments, and its report will form the basis of further negotiations between Swaziland and the United Kingdom on the land question.

Irrigation

Irrigation has played an important part in agricultural development in Swaziland during recent years. In 1968 some 70,000 acres were under irrigation, most of which was situated in the Usutu, Komati and Mbuluzi Valleys. A much larger area could be brought under irrigation.

The Government attaches particularly high priority, based on market considerations, to the development of high value crops grown under irrigation. Irrigation development based on run of river flows has more or less reached a limit and further development will require storage dams. As agriculture and industry develop, water will become a relatively more scarce commodity. Under the Water Act of 1967 the Government is empowered to control the use of water in any river basin where such control is thought to be desirable.

However, engineering and agro-economic surveys are necessary before any large-scale irrigation schemes can be realized. Furthermore, such schemes may be affected by international discussions on the water distribution in the various river basins.

The United Nations Development Programme is financing a survey of the Usutu River Basin in order to determine the overall potential of the river for irrigation and hydro-electric power and to make recommendations in that respect. The project started in mid 1968 and will be completed in 1969/70. An amount of R45,000 has been included in the plan as Swaziland's contribution to complete the project.

Commonwealth Development Corporation

The Commonwealth Development Corporation is operating three important agricultural projects in the Northern Lowveld: the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme with 7,400 acres of rice, citrus and sugarcane and a herd of some 7,000 head; the Vuvulane Irrigated Farms Settlement Scheme with 120 smallholders and 5 Swazi freehold farmers; and Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited which has a nucleus estate of some 10,700 acres of irrigated cane. In the Highveld of Swaziland the Usutu forest, principally of pine, was planted by the Corporation in the 1950's; it supplies timber to a pulp mill owned jointly by the Corporation and Courtaulds. In the South, the Corporation's subsidiary, Shiselweni Forestry Company Limited, began the planting of 10,000 acres of eucalyptus in 1967.

Recommendations for the future development of Swaziland Irrigation Scheme were made in a Working Party Report in 1967. However, largely as a result of the devaluation of Sterling, they have been greatly modified. During 1968 — 1970 the Corporation will increase its rice acreage, introduce

trials with the crops such as avocados and lichis, improve the existing irrigation and drainage network, and improve and expand facilities for handling rice and citrus. This programme will cost some R2.2 million; it has been approved on the understanding that it may be varied in the light of investigation results and experience.

Settlement of smallholders at Vuvulane Irrigated Farms Settlement Scheme will be continued. The future management of this Scheme is under discussion between the Government and the Corporation.

The Corporation's new eucalyptus plantations in southern Swaziland will not be completed until 1976. Total capital expenditure from April, 1969, is expected to be R1,150,000, of which about R162,000 will be spent in 1969/70.

Summary of Public Investment Programme

The investment projects described in this chapter, are summarized below:

Agricultural Research	R 50,000
Seed Production Unit	R 100,000
Animal Husbandry Unit	R 60,000
Veterinary Control	R 51,000
Farmers' Training Centres	R 210,000
Crop Promotion	R 75,000
Cattle Holding Grounds	R 75,000
Livestock Improvement	R 130,000
Increased Credit Facilities	R 525,000
Crop Marketing	R 100,000
Co-operative Project	R 75,000
Settlement Schemes	R1,000,000
Land Planning and Development	R 700,000
Usutu Survey	R 45,000
	R3,196,000

However, the agricultural programme also includes some projects, mentioned in other chapters:

Agricultural College	R400,000
Acriculture's share of Institutional and Outstation Housing	R 60,000
Agriculture's share of Vehicles and Plant	R354,000
	R814,000

The Government's total agricultural investment programme, therefore, amounts to about R4 million.

Capital Budget 1969/70

In the capital budget 1969/70, the following amounts have been allocated to agricultural projects:

Agricultural Research	R 86,000
Veterinary Control	R 51,000
Farmers' Training Centres (provision was made in the budget 1968/69)	
Crop Promotion	R 40,000
Livestock Improvement	R 36,000
Increased Credit Facilities	R 50,000
Settlement Schemes	R 24,000
Land Planning and Development	R130,000
Usutu Survey	R 45,000
	R462,000

In addition to the above amounts are R32,000 for the Agricultural College, R20,000 as agriculture's share of Institutional and Outstation Housing, and R40,000 as agriculture's share of Vehicles and Plant. In the capital budget 1969/70, therefore, a total amount of more than R550,000 has been allocated to agriculture.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation is expected to invest about R1.1 million in agriculture and forestry during 1969/70.

CHAPTER VII

MINING, MANUFACTURING AND POWER

IN THE remarkable increase in economic activity during the 1960s, mining and manufacturing have played major roles. Total mineral production has nearly quadrupled, following the opening of the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, just inside the country's western border; and in the agro-industrial sector, expansion and diversification of primary production have given rise to a wide range of manufacturing industries. To service the new industries a nation-wide state-owned electricity network has been established; this is operated by the Swaziland Electricity Board, which is steadily expanding the field and scale of its activities.

The distribution of existing mining and manufacturing industries is shown in Map 1.

Mining

Mining has been important in Swaziland's economy for more than eighty years. Following the discovery of gold in the Forbes Reef area of the northern Highveld, the first mineral concession was granted in 1882. For many years the principal mineral continued to be gold, but later on tin production became more important. In 1939, the Havelock Asbestos Mine was opened near the north-western border, and asbestos became dominant. Finally, the present decade has seen the opening of the Ngwenya iron ore mine, and the value of annual iron ore production is now about twice that of asbestos. In order to transport the ore to the Mozambique border, the Swaziland Railway was constructed; and the need to supply the Railway's locomotives with coal led to the opening of the Mpaka coal-mine, in the eastern Lowveld.

There are thus three major mines in Swaziland, with combined sales amounting to about R18 million per year. First and foremost is the iron ore mine at Ngwenya which started production in 1964. This is operated by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company, which is under contract to supply Japanese steel companies with some 15 million tons of iron ore over a 10-year period. The Company is controlled by Anglo American Corporation, but the British steel firm of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds and the Commonwealth Development Corporation also hold shares.

The country's second most important mine is the Havelock Asbestos Mine, which is operated by New Amianthus Mines, a subsidiary of Turner and Newall. The mine produces asbestos fibre to a value of about R6 million per year, all of which is exported.

Number three, in terms of value of output, is the coal mine at Mpaka operated by Swaziland Collieries. In addition to supplying the Railway and other domestic consumers, the company has established export markets in Mozambique and Kenya. Production could be increased, and the coal could be used to supply a large thermal power station.

Another mine of growing importance is the kaolin mine at Mahlangatsha, in the southern Highveld. The country also possesses small barytes and pyrophyllite mines; the barytes mine may be able to increase its production. No gold or tin is produced in Swaziland at present, but it may be possible to re-open one or two gold mines on a small scale. A silica deposit in the Southern Highveld has been proved to be a suitable raw material for the manufacture of cleansing products. Development of this deposit could lead to the establishment of a local processing plant.

Mining will continue to be a field for private enterprise. Virtually all mineral rights in Swaziland are vested in the Nggwenyama in trust for the Swazi Nation and prospecting and mining leases are granted by the Nggwenyama, on technical advice. Such rights may be granted more readily where the grantees

are prepared to examine the question of local processing of the minerals concerned. Expatriate concerns will be expected to organize training schemes.

Prospecting rights, covering an area of the northern Highveld near to the Havelock Mine, were granted in 1968 to Lonrho Limited. It is hoped that a second asbestos mine will be developed in this area during the early 1970s.

Swaziland has a long established Geological Survey and Mines Department. Geological survey started in 1942 and has steadily increased the knowledge about the geology of the country. A four-year plan of operations for mineral survey under the United Nations Development Programme was drawn up and signed in 1966. Geochemical surveys will be extended to the rest of Swaziland when the United Nations project ends in 1970.

The Geological Survey and Mines Department provides geological maps and other background information and, furthermore, follows up investigations which are likely to be of economic importance to the point where the indications are sufficiently promising for mining companies and individual prospectors. The Department also offers a technical advisory service, particularly for medium sized and smaller mines. The Department intends to start two new projects:

1. A plant hire service, for small miners who are short of capital, will be established. Miners will be able to hire equipment such as compressors, jackhammers and pumps, at rates which will be sufficient to cover the cost of providing the service, including depreciation. It is expected that an initial investment in plant of about R28,000 will be required.
2. The Department also needs an X-Ray spectrometer, which would enable geochemical and other samples to be analysed simultaneously for a complete range of elements. A suitable instrument would cost about R4,000.

Both projects are included in the plan, but not for immediate financing. No allowance has been made in the capital budget 1969/70 for either of these purposes.

Manufacturing

For the most part, existing manufacturing industries are engaged in processing locally-produced agricultural and forest products. They employ a total of about 5,000 people.

The most important industries so far established are export industries. They include the two Lowveld sugar mills, at Mhlume and Big Bend, the pulp mill at Bunya together with four sawmills elsewhere in the Highveld, the meatworks and the cotton ginnery at the Matsapa industrial estate near Manzini, and the fruit cannery at Malkerns.

The Matsapa estate also contains a brewery for maize beer, building workshops, a bonded warehouse, a pulp loading depot, six major petrol oil and lubricant depots, and a road transport depot providing a road link with rail. Manzini possesses a maize mill and a creamery, and there is a rice mill at Tshaneni, in the northern Lowveld. The brewery and the maize mill cater for local markets; butter is sold both locally and abroad, and rice is all exported to South Africa. A cement grinding and bagging plant and a factory for the manufacture of paper and cardboard packaging materials are both soon to be opened at Matsapa; these are both designed to meet local demand.

Further industrial expansion is expected mainly to be based on the country's primary products. It is hoped that beneficiation of some of Swaziland's minerals will prove to be feasible, but the greatest long-term promise probably lies in the development of agro-industries. Because of the limitations of the domestic market, large-scale industry will for some years need to be oriented mainly towards export markets. Nonetheless, opportunities for assembly and latter-stage manufacture can be expected to arise as the local market expands. The cement plant is the first large enterprise to be designed primarily to meet home demand; and construction of a fertilizer mixing plant, which will also cater for local needs, is expected to start soon.

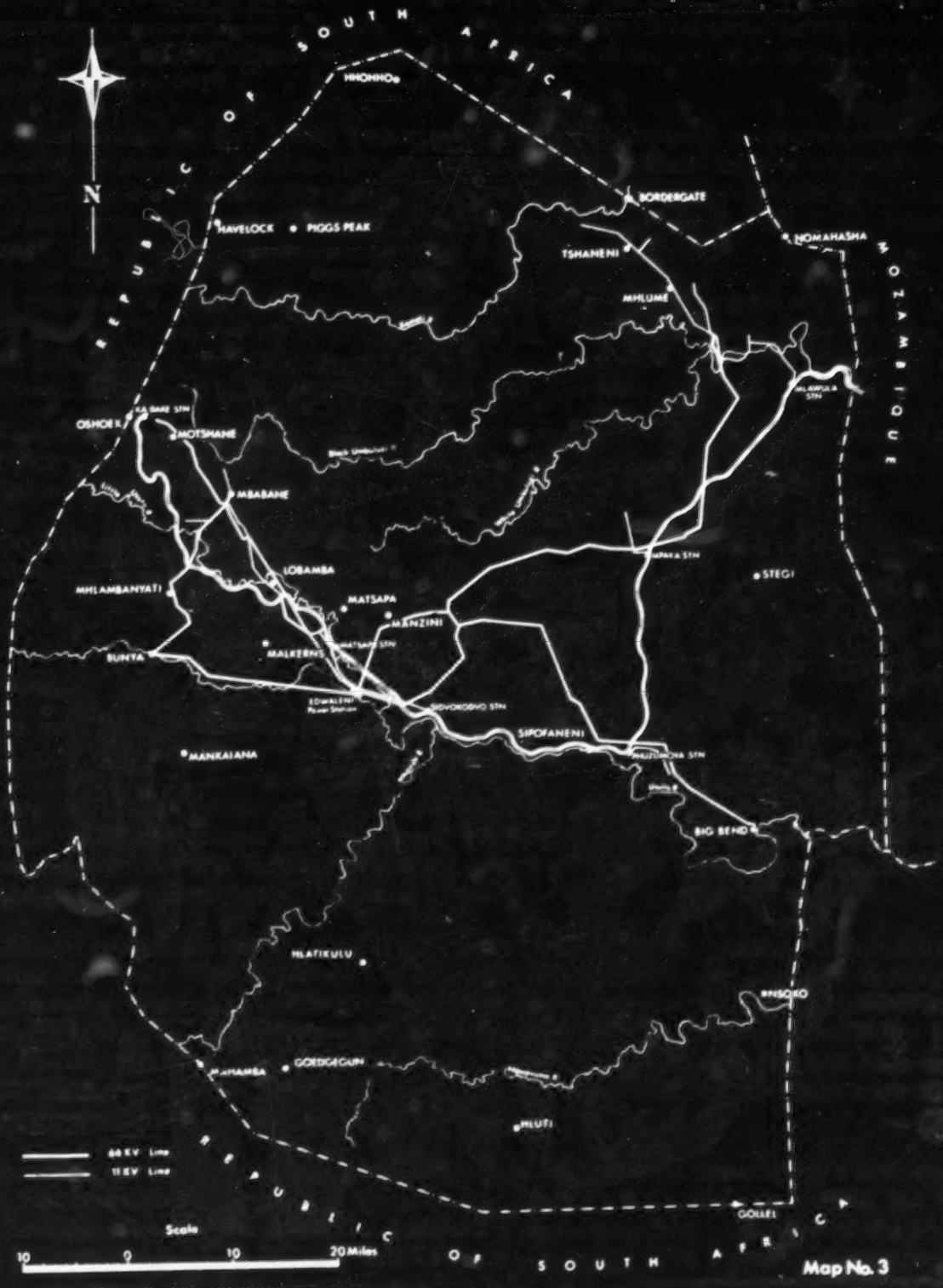
MAP OF SWAZILAND

POPULATION & LAND TENURE

Map No. 2

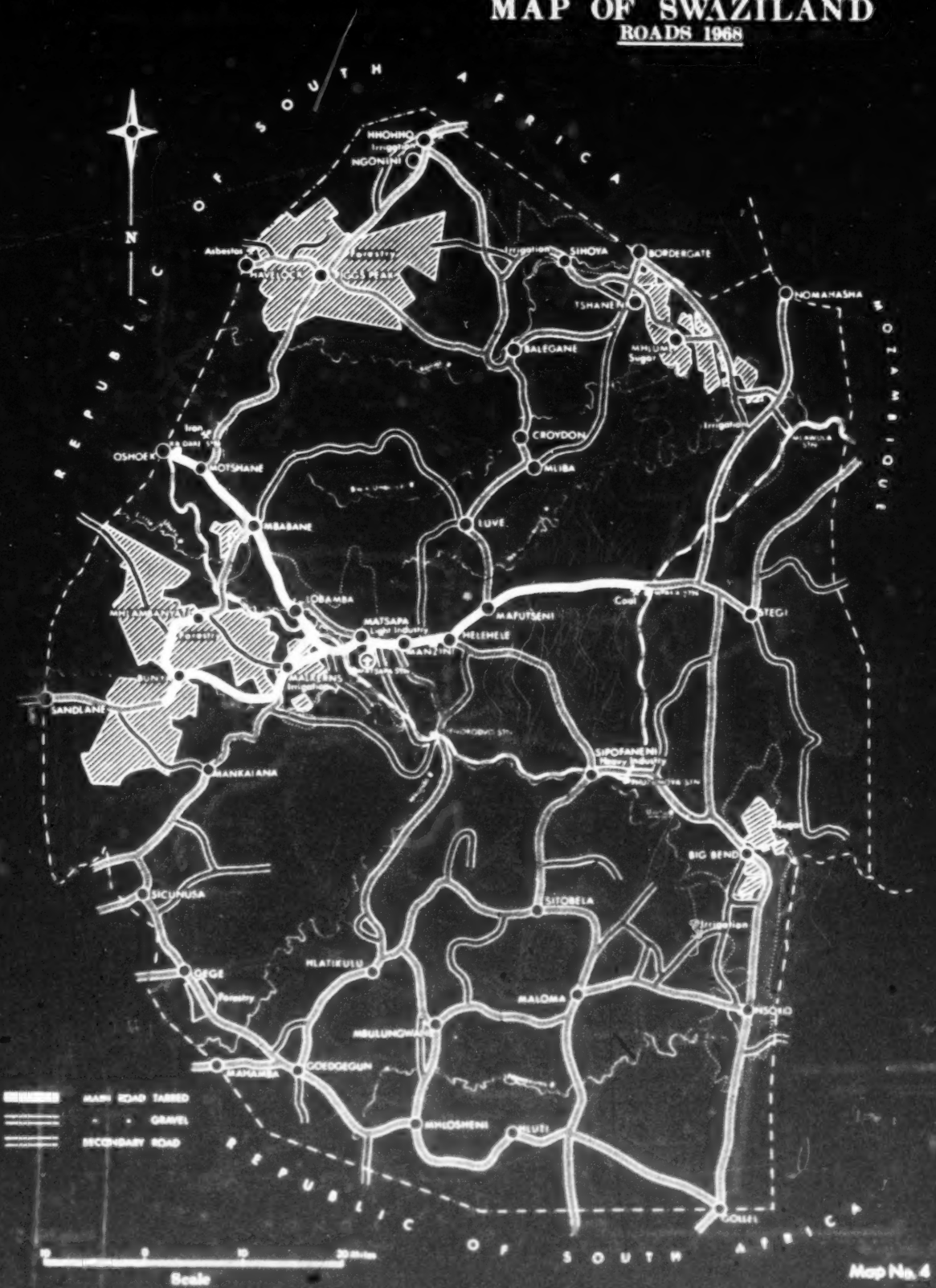
MAP OF SWAZILAND

ELECTRICITY NETWORK

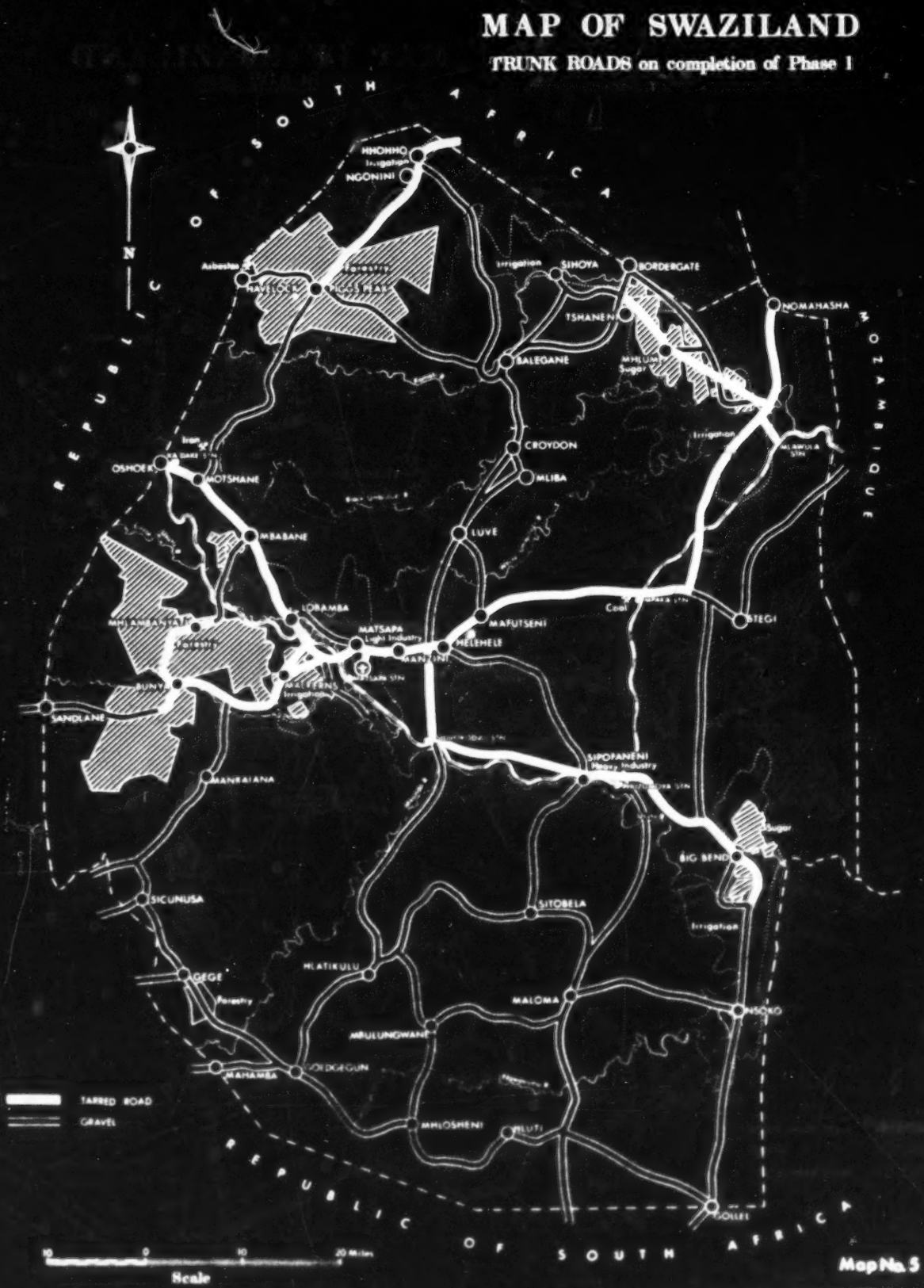


Map No. 3

MAP OF SWAZILAND
ROADS 1968



Map No. 4


MAP OF SWAZILAND
TRUNK ROADS on completion of Phase 1
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
N
HHOHHO
Irrigation
NGONINI
Asbestos
HAVELOCK
Forestry
Irrigation
SIHOYA
BORDERGATE
TSHANENI
NOMAHASHA
MOZAMBIQUE
SALEGANE
Irrigation
CROYDON
MLIBA
OSHOEK
MOTSHANE
MBABANE
LUVE
LOBAMBA
MATSAPA
Light Industry
MANZINI
MAFUTSENI
MELEMELE
Coal
STEGI
BUNYA
SANDLANE
MANKAIANA
SIPOPANENI
Heavy Industry
Sugar
BIG BEND
SICUNUSA
SITOBELA
Irrigation
HLATIKULU
GEGE
Forestry
MALOMA
NSOKO
MBULUNGWANE
MAHAMBA
MHLOSHENI
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
TARRED ROAD
GRAVEL
Scale
Map No. 5

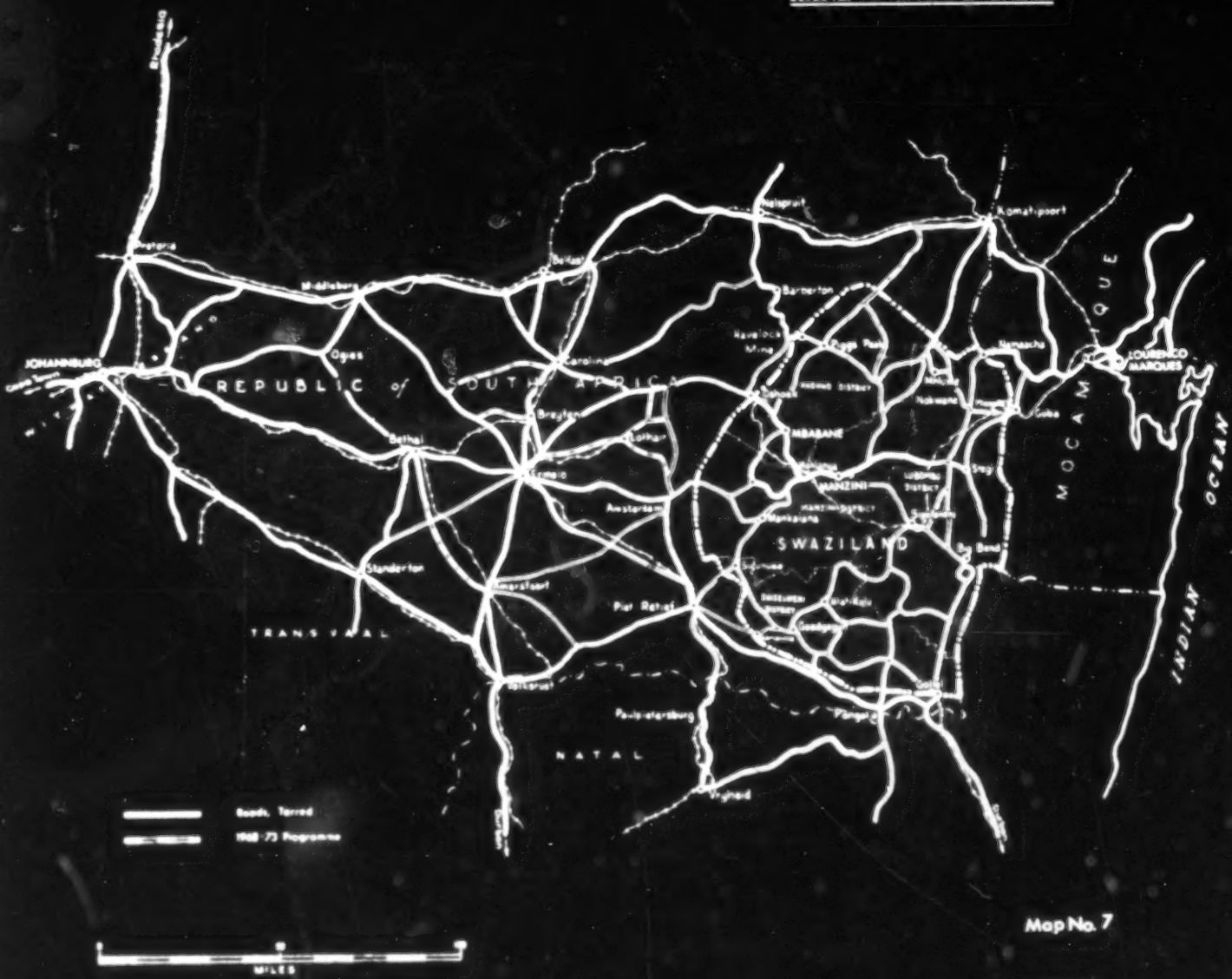
MAP OF SWAZILAND

TRUNK ROADS on completion of Phase 2

Map No. 6

MAIN ROAD NETWORK

RAND-SWAZILAND-LM



Map No. 7

MAIN RAIL NETWORK

RAND — LM

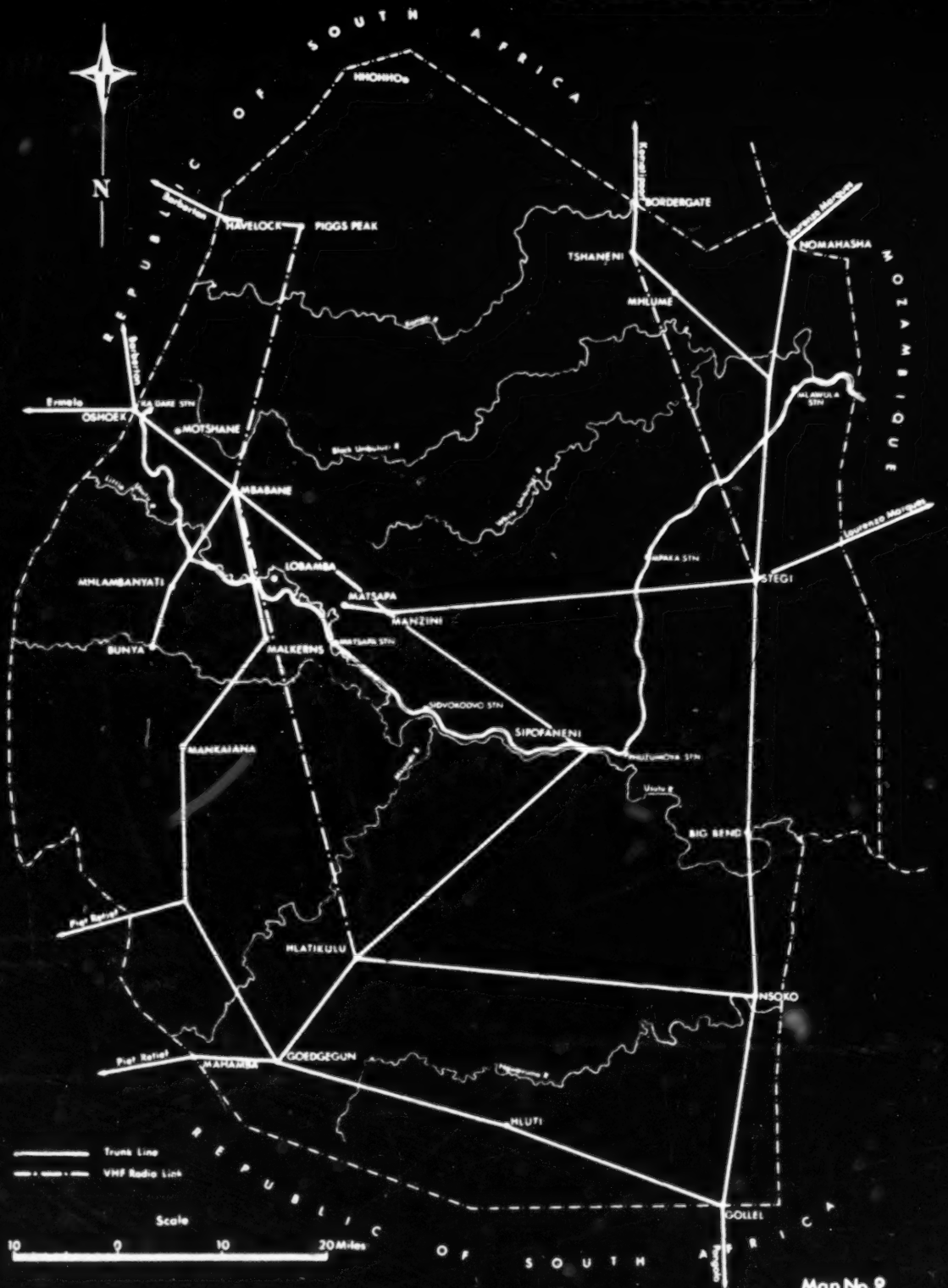
Map No. 8

Scale

50 0 50 100 Miles

MAP OF SWAZILAND

TELECOMMUNICATIONS



Map No. 9

MAP OF SWAZILAND

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Map No.10

MAP OF SWAZILAND
HOSPITALS & CLINICS
1 Hhohho
2 Ngweni
3 Mayiwane
4 Lester
5 Mhlangatane
6 Havelock
7 Piggs Peak
8 Piggs Peak Health Centre
9 Peak Timbers
10 Swazi Plantations
11 Endingeni
12 Nomahasha
13 Tshaneni
14 Mhlume
15 Vuvulane
16 Bolegane
17 Shewula
18 Tambankulu
19 Manzana
20 Nhlebe
21 Lobelo
22 Mliba
23 Leper Hospital
24 Thembelihle
25 Mankanzi
26 Mbabane
27 St. Michael's
28 Sidvokodvo
29 P. H. Unit
30 Malindza
31 Mafutseni
32 Stegi
33 Stegi Nazarene
34 Zangelo
35 St. Juliana
36 Lobamba
37 St. Mary's
38 Mhlambanyati
39 Matsapa Cent. Prison
40 Matsapa
41 Raleigh Fitkin
42 Ebenezer
43 Magonga
44 Bunya
45 Dwalile
46 Eboli
47 Bethany
48 Gege
49 Luburi
50 Hluti
51 Golliel
52 Malkerns
53 Mahamba
54 Swaz. Con.
55 New Haven
56 Sidvokodvo
57 Mankaiana
58 Siphofaneni
59 Cana School
60 Ubombo Ranch
61 Big Bend Ests.
62 Mhlangatsha
63 Bethlehem's
64 St. Phillip's
65 Hlatikulu
66 Edwaleni
67 Engutweni-Gundwini
68 King Sobhuza National
69 Goedgegun
70 Mhlosheni
71 Our Lady of Sorrows
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
INDEPENDENT STATE OF MOZAMBIQUE
N
HHOHHO
BORDERGATE
HAVELOCK
PIGGS PEAK
NOMAHASHA
TSHANENI
MHLUME
OSHOEK
MOTSHANE
MBABANE
LOBAMBA
MHLAMBANYATI
MATSAPA
MANZINI
BUNYA
MALKERNS
MANKAIANA
SIPHOFANENI
STEGI
BIG BEND
HLATIKULU
NSOKO
MAHAMBA
GOEDGEGUN
HLUTI
GOLLEL
Hospital
Clinic
G Government
M Mission
P Private
Scale
10 0 10 20 Miles
Map No.11

The present development plan does not cover the financial implications of any land purchase and development programme which might arise out of the report of the Land Mission. This report is still under consideration by the Swaziland and British Governments.

A major survey of the river systems of Swaziland, financed by the United Nations Development Programme, is being conducted at present. Proposals for further irrigation, and possibly hydro-electric, development arising out of this survey have not yet been formulated and have, therefore, not been included in the development plan at this stage.

In the last decade, the Government has been playing an increasingly important role in encouraging industrial development. In particular, the economic infrastructure has been greatly expanded and improved, and the Government established the country's first industrial estate in 1965.

The Government welcomes foreign capital to invest in industrial undertakings. To attract capital from abroad and to stimulate investment of local savings, the Government has introduced a number of incentives. These are described in Chapter IV.

Three important government projects, which should contribute considerably to further industrial development, have been included in the plan:

1. A new section has been set up in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines to advise small entrepreneurs on financial and technical matters, training, servicing facilities, and loans. Loans will be provided through Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank. See Chapter X. Commerce, Finance and Tourism.
2. The Government will make efforts to contribute to establishing a Development Finance Company. See Chapter X. Commerce, Finance and Tourism.
3. The Matsapa Industrial Estate will be further developed. The estate is excellently situated near Manzini in the central area of the country, and Swaziland Railway has built a spur line to the Estate. Construction of a second feeder spur commenced in 1968; the cost of this extension, R50,000, is being met by the Railway subject to a Government guarantee of a minimum return of 7 per cent on the capital invested. The Government, for its part, intends to invest R200,000 in water, sewerage and storm-water drainage for the new sites and in erecting factory shells; these will be available for rental to private firms, who would be given an option to convert to freehold. The total cost of the project, therefore, is R250,000.

It is intended to finance these projects mainly from commercial and similar sources. No amount for them has been included in the capital budget 1969/70.

Power

The Swaziland Electricity Board was established as a public corporation in 1962 and constructed a hydro-electric station with an initial generating capacity of 10 MW at Edwaleni on the Usutu River. The station opened in 1964. The quantity of electricity sold increased from 17 million kwh in 1964/65 to 45 million kwh in 1967/68 and an estimated 60 million kwh in 1968/69. The total generating capacity in 1968 was 17 MW, of which 7 MW were diesel. The existing transmission network of the Board is shown in Map 3.

Electricity is also being generated by a number of private firms and individuals. In 1968 the combined capacity of the main industrial plants was 28.2 MW. The combined capacity of minor producers can be estimated at some 2.1 MW. The total generating capacity of Swaziland, therefore, was 47.3 MW.

To meet the increasing demand for electricity, the Swaziland Electricity Board is carrying out a four-year development programme covering the period 1967/68 — 1970/71. A second hydro-electric power station is now about to be opened at Maguduza, just above the confluence of the Great and Little Usutu Rivers. The generating capacity of the Board will then be 28.5 MW, including stand-by diesel generators, and the total generating capacity of Swaziland will be 58.8 MW. By 1970/71 it will be necessary to further increase the generating capacity or to import electricity from the Republic of South Africa.

The Board's investments have been financed from the World Bank and several other sources, including the Board's own revenue surpluses. The Board has agreed with the World Bank that it should aim at a return on capital of 9 per cent after meeting operating costs and allowing for depreciation but before meeting interest charges. This target was achieved for the first time in the year 1966/67 at the end of which total capital expenditure by the Board had been R5.3 million. A further R3.3 million is being spent under the present four-year programme, bringing total capital expenditure up to R8.6 million.

Long-term development of generating capacity in Swaziland could be based on imported oil, to some extent on water power, and on the coal deposits in the Lowveld. The water resources of the Usutu River Basin are now being surveyed under the United Nations Development Programme; see Chapter VI. Agriculture and Forestry. Other important water resources which could be used for hydro-electric development, exist in the north of the country, but the most promising prospect seems to be development based on coal.

Coal resources in the eastern Lowveld are ample to support a thermal power station; but a station to serve Swaziland's needs alone would be small and hence rather expensive in relation to its capacity. The possibility of linking the Swaziland transmission system with that of the South African Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) is therefore being investigated. A temporary shortfall of power in Swaziland could be met by supply from the Republic until a thermal power station was built; this station would then export power in addition to meeting Swaziland's internal requirements. Such a station would have to be of comparable size to the South African stations in order to produce power at comparable lost. The project requires a feasibility study, including an extensive survey of the coal fields.

The Board's current expansion programme is being financed by the World Bank and Barclays Bank and from its own resources. In addition, the following investments are considered necessary:

Extensions to transmission network	R 750,000
Distribution, buildings and transport	R 800,000
Additional diesel generation	R 350,000
Investigations for thermal station	R 900,000
	R2,800,000

It is expected that a total of R1.5 million will be available from operating surpluses, after meeting loan service charges. Allowing for a repayment of short-term finance of R170,000, there will thus be a shortfall of approximately R1,470,000. It is hoped that the investigations for the thermal station, R900,000, will be financed by one or more grants, which leaves R570,000 to be raised from commercial and similar sources. For these reasons, no amount to begin the new power development programme has been included in the capital budget 1969/70.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE ECONOMIC expansion in the last ten to fifteen years has largely been made possible by substantial public investments in roads, railway, airport and telecommunications. Most of these investments have been financed from external resources. Private investments have played a significant role in road transportation.

Roads

At the end of World War II Swaziland had 640 miles of main roads and 430 miles of secondary roads, but most of the roads were of a low standard and difficult to negotiate in wet weather. In 1968 the length of the main roads had been extended to about 840 miles and that of the secondary roads to 760 miles, and great efforts had been made to improve standards.

The most intensive road construction took place in the period 1955/56 — 1964/65 when R8.8 million was spent for that purpose, financed out of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, colonial loan funds and a credit from the World Bank Group. During the last few years road construction has been on a much smaller scale, in view of the pressing needs of other sectors. Map 4 shows the existing road network.

With the assistance of a United Nations Transport Adviser, who visited Swaziland in October 1968 — January 1969, the Ministry of Works has prepared a long-term road development plan. It consists of two phases, the time-length of which has not been fixed. Maps 5 and 6 show the trunk road network at the end of phase 1 and phase 2 respectively.

It is envisaged that Manzini will be the nodal point from which the main road network will radiate. The Swaziland road network is already linked with those of the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique at the main crossing points of Oshoek, Mahamba, Gollel and Nomahasha. All these points will soon be connected by tarred roads to the main industrial and commercial centres of the two neighbouring countries.

The overall design takes into account existing and anticipated agricultural, mineral and industrial development. This may need to be modified, as developments not yet envisaged emerge. The timing of the main developments in the agricultural, mineral and industrial fields will also determine the priorities to be accorded from time to time to the individual road projects.

Only part of phase 1 can be carried out during the period of the new development plan. The following road projects have been included:

Completion of on-going constructions (Big Bend Road and Sicunusa Bridge)	R 39,000
Centre — South Link	R 300,000
Big Bend — Phuzumoya	R1,130,000
Tshaneni — Mlawula	R1,160,000
Malkerns Road	R 250,000
Mbabane Major Roads	R 220,000
Manzini Roads and Bridges	R 300,000
Mbabane Roads and Bridges	R 275,000
District Roads	R 326,000
	R4,000,000

These projects imply tarring of considerable lengths of roads. Thus, the two "sugar roads", Big Bend — Phuzumoya and Tshaneni — Mlawula, are proposed for black topping, since the traffic densities already warrant this. The section of the East — West highway which is not yet tarred, from Nomahasha to Mpaka, including the link with Stegi, is already up to the standard where it can be tarred; this will be proposed when the traffic density warrants it. Traffic densities on the Malkerns road already warrant black topping.

An inter-ministerial committee will be established to draw up a five year programme for district roads. British technical assistance has been requested for this programming.

In the capital budget 1969/70 R169,000 is provided for road construction. This will make it possible to complete some on-going construction, to make a modest investment in district roads, and to finance some bridge constructions in Mbabane and Manzini.

It will be seen that, as far as roads are concerned, only a small part of the development plan can be carried out in 1969/70. Finance from the World Bank and other non-British sources will be sought for most of the road investments, and it will take time before such funds can materialize.

Road Transport

The number of motor vehicles has increased from about 1,340 in 1958 to about 10,600 in 1968. A large part of the passenger and goods traffic is carried by a number of privately owned motor services which operate under licences. In addition, the South African Railways Road Motor Services maintains regular services from the main railheads in South Africa.

The Government owns a fleet of about 850 vehicles, and some 165 other items of plant, most of which are operated by the Public Works Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and other technical departments. The Mechanical Workshop of the Public Works Department maintains this fleet of vehicles and plant with the exception of items of plant belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Mechanical Workshop needs more equipment, inter alia to carry out work which at present has to be sent out on contract. Much of the fleet and more particularly equipment for road maintenance and soil conservation needs replacement. An amount of R1,200,000 for vehicles and plant and equipment for the Mechanical Workshop has been included in the plan.

In the capital budget for 1969/70 R157,000 has been provided for these two purposes. However, efforts are being made to obtain finance for an additional amount.

Swaziland Railway

The Government-owned Swaziland Railway, which is 136 miles long, was built in 1961–1964 to carry iron ore from the Ngwenya Mine in the far west of the country to the eastern border. Here the Swaziland Railway joins the Caminhos de Ferro de Mozambique for the 46 mile journey to Lourenco Marques, where the iron ore is shipped to Japan.

The conveyance of iron ore is still the primary function of the Railway; however, a spur line to the Matsapa Industrial Area was opened in 1965. Increasing use is being made of the Railway for the export of sugar, wood pulp and canned fruit, and for imports which include petrol and oil.

About R20 million was invested in the construction of the Railway and the initial purchase of rolling stock. The total amount was financed by loans of which a balance of R4 million will be outstanding by 1974 and is to be repaid by 1979. This financial picture must be related to the iron ore mine being operated on a ten year export contract. However, the Railway is viable from Mozambique to the Matsapa Industrial Area if the iron ore contract should not be extended.

At this stage no developments are foreseen which would warrant the extension of the railway network *within* Swaziland. Further expenditure of a capital nature will be necessary for permanent improvements, additional rolling stock and staff housing, but it is anticipated that this expenditure can be financed out of the Railway's own resources.

However, a link between the Swaziland Railway and the network of the Republic of South Africa might prove an economic proposition. As will be seen from Map 8 the route for the link could for instance go to Lothair. The main advantages of such a link, if proved an economic proposition, would be:

(a) to reduce the cost of transporting existing exports to the Republic;
(b) to develop exports to the Republic and through the Republic;
(c) to reduce the cost of imports from and through the Republic;
(d) to increase the traffic carried on the existing railway line in Swaziland.

Before any decision can be taken, an economic survey is required. Discussions on this between the Swaziland Railway and the South African Railways are pending.

Air Services

Swaziland's airport at Matsapa, near the commercial centre of Manzini, was built in 1961. There are also three Government-owned and about 20 privately-owned landing strips, distributed throughout the country.

Scheduled air services between Matsapa, Johannesburg, Durban and Lourenco Marques are operated by Swazi-Air (a subsidiary of National Airways Corporation of Germiston, Transvaal), South African Airways and Linhas Aereas de Mocambique. Air traffic has been increasing rapidly. The Government, therefore, is prepared to consider setting up a national airline in association with commercial partners. Such government participation would depend on the airline being likely to operate at a profit.

Posts and Telecommunications

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has been steadily expanding its services. From 1964 to 1968 the postal traffic increased by nearly 13 per cent and the telecommunications traffic by 40 per cent. A new telephone exchange was opened in Mbabane in 1968. The telecommunications of Swaziland are shown on Map 9. Local offices of the Department also handle the savings accounts of the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank.

In spite of the rapid expansion achieved in recent years, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications cannot always fully meet demands. This particularly applies to the telecommunications services; many trunklines are overloaded, and there is a substantial unsatisfied demand for telephones. Thus there is need for considerable further development. The Department's immediate objectives are to expand the main trunk routes, to improve and expand the minor trunk routes feeding into the main switching centres, and to expand the local exchanges and networks.

Parliament has approved a three year development programme covering the years 1968/69 — 1970/71 and costing R600,000. Already R300,000 has been raised, R200,000 of which on contractor finance terms. The Government will endeavour to raise the rest as commercial loans, but in the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R100,000 has been included for posts and telecommunications.

It is the policy of the Government that the Department shall provide its services on an overall commercial basis. The Department will aim at a return on capital sufficient both to service its loans and to enable it, within the foreseeable future, to be a source of net revenue to Government. The recent trend to permit the Department greater autonomy will be continued. The Department will be made fully responsible for its own accounts although loan funds for development expenditure will be obtained through the Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING, UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Construction Industry

THE CONSTRUCTION industry employs 3,000 — 4,000 men, employees of smaller contractors and day-labourers included; the number fluctuates considerably during the year. Roughly 60 per cent are employed by private firms and 40 per cent by Government.

Construction of buildings has expanded greatly in the 1960s. Thus, expenditure on private residential and other non-commercial buildings in urban areas rose from around R400,000 in 1963 to roughly R2,000,000 in 1968.

Public buildings and Government staff housing constructed up to the end of 1968 had a capital value at cost of about R12 million. This amount is nearly equally divided between public buildings and staff housing. About 80 per cent of the public buildings and about 40 per cent of the staff housing has been built since 1960.

Housing

The urban population of Swaziland, including the population of peri-urban areas, was close on 53,000 in 1966. Of these, 14,000 lived in Mbabane, whereas Manzini, peri-urban areas included, had a population of 16,000. Though the great majority of the population still live in rural areas, urbanisation is proceeding rapidly. The urban population had probably increased to about 60,000 in 1968, corresponding to a growth rate of some 6 per cent per annum.

Clearly, urbanization is creating a massive demand for new housing, and there will be an additional demand for replacement of old housing. Above all, there is already a great shortage of low cost housing.

The need for low cost housing is largely bound up with the squatter problem. About half the population of Mbabane are living as squatters, mostly on Crown land. The largest concentration is at Msunduza. The township consists of a small area of surveyed freehold lots and a large squatter area; some communal standpipes and latrines have been put up by the Public Works Department. In Manzini the squatter problem, though pressing, is far less serious, but many people are living in overcrowded rented accommodation, and low cost housing is greatly needed. Similar problems, less pressing but none the less important, exist in the smaller towns.

In such centres as Havelock, Mhlambanyathi, Bunya and Mhlume the housing has largely been provided by the big firms dominating the economy. In Sidvokodvo much of the housing has been built by Swaziland Railway. The standard of housing in these centres is good.

There are two institutions in Swaziland specialising in housing finance: Swaziland Building Society which started operations in 1962, and Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank which opened in 1965 and provides loans for low cost housing. The private banks also contribute to housing finance, but not for low cost housing. The Government has financed its own house building, i.e. construction of staff housing. It should be noted that this housing involves a considerable net recurrent expenditure for the Government. The cost of housing civil servants, allowing 7 per cent a year for maintenance and loan servicing, can be taken to be over R400,000 per annum, whereas rents charged to civil servants bring in only R200,000 per annum.

The Government's housing policies may be summarised as follows:

1. High cost housing should as a general rule be financed by the owner out of his own funds and regular loans from banks and other credit institutions.
2. Major industrial firms will also hereafter be expected to provide adequate housing for their employees.
3. The Government will endeavour to increase the funds available for low cost housing. An amount of R1,200,000 has been included in the plan for this purpose; cf. Chapter X. Commerce, Finance and Tourism.
4. The Government will discontinue providing housing for new staff in urban areas, except for certain categories of staff and for personnel not employed on local terms. The Government has also agreed that the question of Civil Service housing requires further detailed examination, especially in relation to the problem of improving the standard of housing in the urban areas for the general public.
5. Necessary investments in institutional and out-station housing are included in various sector programmes. In addition, an amount of R150,000 is included in the plan for investments of this kind which are not covered in the sector programmes.
6. The Government has already approved in principle the establishment of a National Housing Authority, and investigations are now being made into its possible creation.

The Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank has at its disposal more than R100,000 which can be spent on low cost housing in 1969/70. Consequently, no allocation, other than R25,000 for site and service facilities, has been included in the capital budget 1969/70. However, efforts are being made to increase the Bank's funds from other sources.

An amount of R50,000 has been included in the capital budget 1969/70 for institutional and out-station housing.

Town Planning

The growth of the main towns, particularly Mbabane and Manzini, will necessitate higher residential and commercial densities. Indeed in Mbabane there are physical difficulties in extending the urbanised area much further. In Manzini the policy must also be to fill in rather than to spread out, in order that better services and facilities can be provided.

Ten year development plans for Mbabane and Manzini have recently been prepared and will be published in due course. The existing legislation has been largely based on the United Kingdom Town Planning Act of 1909. New legislation has been drafted to accord with modern requirements and practice and will be introduced shortly.

Roads, Bridges etc.

The programme for the transportation sector includes investments in roads and bridges for Mbabane, roads and bridges for Manzini, and district roads.

Water and Sewerage

Water supplies in most urban areas are maintained and operated by the Public Works Department. In Mbabane and Manzini the municipal authorities are expected to take over these services in the near future. In certain towns, notably Havelock and Bunya, where virtually all inhabitants are employees of a single firm, urban services such as water supplies are operated by the firm concerned.

The Public Works Department maintains and operates sewerage schemes in Mbabane and Manzini. It is expected that these services will also be handed over to the municipal authorities at an early date.

Both in Mbabane and Manzini considerable investments are needed for water and sewerage. The following amounts have been included in the plan:

Mbabane, Water	R300,000
Manzini, Water	R250,000
Mbabane, Sewerage	R 60,000
Manzini, Sewerage	R 70,000
	R680,000

In addition, there will be a number of small schemes. These are covered under other items in the plan ("Community Development" and "Miscellaneous Investments").

It is the Government's policy that, as a general rule, industrial and domestic water supply and sewerage disposal should be self-financing, that is to say they are to be operated on a no profit — no loss basis. Commercial loans will be raised to expand and improve these services, and no amount for such investments have been included in the capital budget 1969/70.

Miscellaneous Urban Facilities

There are a number of civic, social and recreational facilities which are needed in the towns. For instance, one urgent need is proper accommodation for Mbabane's fire brigade. An amount of R160,000 has been included in the plan for such purposes. It is hoped, however, that most of this expenditure can be met by grant aid from various sources. Therefore, no amount has been included in the capital budget 1969/70.

Community Development

The Government considers it essential that the people participate actively in the economic and social development of the country. A national plan must make provision for development at local level in such a way that people living in the area have a say on how development funds are spent.

The taxable capacity of the rural areas is extremely limited, and it would not be proper to set up local taxation authorities in a country as small as Swaziland. At the same time experience has shown that it is possible to raise not inconsiderable sums of money as well as labour and material for community projects. For most of these projects, it is necessary to put in a certain amount of money from central government funds as well as technical advice and supervision from government departments.

In the capital budget 1968/69 there was a vote of R25,000 for community development. This amount has been directed to assisting various projects such as school classrooms, fencing of grazing areas, domestic water supplies, small scale irrigation projects and community halls.

The Government intends gradually to increase its contributions to community development, and the plan contains an amount of R600,000 for this purpose. The funds will be used in support of local projects which are technically sound, which fit in with the overall development plan, and in which there is a substantial contribution in cash, kind and labour from the local people. In the rural areas financial support will principally be directed into areas where land use plans have been formulated and accepted, and where schemes for regulating grazing are being put into effect.

The capital budget 1969/70 contains an amount of R25,000 for support of local projects. This amount will be supplemented by American aid.

CHAPTER X

COMMERCE, FINANCE AND TOURISM

Commercial and financial services

COMMERCIAL and financial services are comparatively well developed in Swaziland. To a large extent, because of close economic links with the Republic of South Africa, these services are operated by subsidiaries of South African organisations or overseas firms which direct their operations from Johannesburg. There is also a large number of small firms and private individuals from abroad who have established themselves in Swaziland in commerce and in the professions. In recent years there has been a rapid growth in the number and range of Swazi businesses.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Standard Bank Ltd., both incorporated in the United Kingdom, have branches in the main trading centres. A number of insurance companies are represented in Swaziland.

These two banks and also the insurance companies have made an important contribution to the economic growth of Swaziland. The greatest contribution, however, has come from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which has already invested R35 million in Swaziland, and which has also helped to bring in private investment and new skills. The Corporation has had a major influence on economic development in agriculture, forestry, mining and transportation over the last fifteen years.

In Swaziland as elsewhere it has been necessary for the Government to fill some gaps in the credit system. In 1965 the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank was set up to provide credit for agriculture and low-cost housing. The financial resources of the Bank at present amount to R2.2 million. The accounts outstanding amount to R1.8 million, and a further R0.25 million is committed on approved loans. As part of the Bank's resources is in the form of short term deposits, there is very little margin for further lending.

The Government considers that the commercial and financial services should remain the concern of the private sector except when such services belong to the regulatory functions of Government or when there are important gaps which are not being filled. In accordance with these views, the Government considers it necessary to take measures in three fields:

1. The Government will endeavour to increase the resources of the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank in order to extend credit facilities for agriculture and low cost housing. An amount of R1,725,000 has been included in the plan. See also Chapter VI. Agriculture and Forestry, and Chapter IX. Housing, Utilities and Community Development.

2. A special effort will be required to promote small local businesses. A new section has therefore been set up in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines to take care of this task in all sectors of the economy, other than farming. The section will assist the small local entrepreneur with advice on the financial and technical sides of business, training, servicing facilities and loans. The loans will be handled by the Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank, and it is considered that the Bank should be supplied with R225,000 in additional resources for this purpose. The project will also require some R25,000 in grant money for equipment, instruction material and so on. The whole project will thus cost about R250,000.

3. It appears desirable that financing agencies which operate or wish to operate on commercial lines in Swaziland, should pool their resources to form a development finance company; this would not preclude direct investments by these agencies. The company would invest

in and make loans to intending investors and to businesses already established in the country. The Government will make efforts to contribute to establishing such a company. The questions of finance, method of operation and management are matters for negotiation with and between the financing agencies who might wish to participate. There is, however, a minimum scale of operations which would warrant putting in the management that would be required. The initial financial resources of the company are, therefore, provisionally put at R2 million.

These three financial schemes amount to a total of R3,975,000, most of which will have to be financed from commercial or similar sources.

Tourism

Tourism is a rapidly growing industry in Swaziland. A further increase in tourist traffic can be expected when the tarring of the road on the South African side of the border at Oshoek has been completed in 1969.

Swaziland certainly has a considerable natural potential for a much larger tourist industry. The development is, on the whole, best left to the private sector. However, there are certain facilities — communications, access to tourist attractions, the organisation of tourist events, information and publicity — which usually need to be provided by government in conjunction with the private sector.

The Government will, therefore, seek to co-operate with private interests in defining a joint programme for promoting the tourist industry.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Past Developments

EDUCATION was introduced to Swaziland by missionaries, in the late nineteenth century. The first Government school was founded in 1906, but Government's role in the development of education was very limited before 1940. Today although the majority of schools are still run by missions, most receive substantial Government assistance. Enrolment has increased spectacularly since World War II.

In 1945 there were 11,400 pupils at primary schools and 300 at secondary schools. In 1968 the corresponding figures were 62,100 and 6,200 respectively. The number of teachers increased from 680 in 1955 to 1,930 in 1968. For details, see Table 23 in the Statistical Annex.

At present there are about 360 *primary schools*. Until 1968 there was an 8-year curriculum except in schools originally established for European or Eurafrican children. All schools now have a seven year syllabus.

Pupils who pass the Swaziland Primary Examination (S.P.E.) are eligible for places in one of the country's 31 *secondary schools*. In 1968, with the reduction of the primary school course from eight to seven years, there was a double intake into secondary schools. Therefore, many first year secondary pupils had to be accommodated in some of the larger primary schools.

All secondary schools take their pupils up to Junior Certificate Examination (J.C.E.), which is taken after three years. Ten schools offer their pupils further two-year courses up to Matriculation, or its equivalent. In addition, one privately-run school prepares candidates for Cambridge Overseas Higher School Certificate (A-level).

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (U.B.L.S.) was established in 1964, when the three countries took over the existing Roman Catholic Pius XII College. Two years later, Swaziland's College of Agriculture at Luyengo was associated with the University, and re-named the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre (S.A.C.U.C.). The College inter alia offers a three-year university diploma in Agriculture, and it is the centre for the University's activities in Swaziland.

In January 1969 there were 111 Swaziland undergraduates at universities and similar institutions, of which 55 were at U.B.L.S. The rest were studying at various universities in America, Europe, Asia and Africa. In addition, approximately 50 Swazi were studying abroad on courses at lower levels.

The main organ for *adult education* is the Sebenta National Institute, founded in 1961. The Institute receives financial support from the Government, the private sector and overseas organisations; and its aims are to promote literacy and community development. At the beginning of 1969 the Institute was running 94 adult classes attended by some 1,500 learners. In addition, the Government conducts a small adult education programme, mainly based on evening classes.

Opportunities for *training*, both within Swaziland and abroad, have greatly increased in the last decade.

There are two main teacher training colleges in Swaziland, catering mainly for primary school teachers; a third college, run by the South African General Mission, runs courses for about 20 domestic science teachers. Teachers for the middle and higher classes of secondary schools are trained at U.B.L.S. and elsewhere abroad. A total of 96 teachers completed their training in Swaziland in 1968.

Responsibility for industrial training is shared between the Government and some of the country's larger industrial firms. The Government runs the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute and the Trade Testing Centre. The Institute offers full boarding facilities for 160 students, and now provides courses up to Technician Level in certain engineering trades, other courses being to artisan level. The Trade Testing Centre covers all tests within the requirements of the building and light engineering trades.

Administrative, executive, accounting, clerical and secretarial staff for the Government service are trained at the Staff Training Institute, Mbabane.

Agricultural training is centred on the Agricultural College. In addition to its University Diploma, the College runs certificate courses in agriculture, forestry and home economics. A farmers' training centre, providing short courses, is attached to the College; a second centre was opened in 1968 in the Lomati Valley, Hhohho.

There are no facilities in Swaziland or Lesotho for the study of medicine, but in 1968/69 there are six Swazi medical students overseas. Nurses are trained at the Ainsworth Dickson College attached to the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Manzini, which is run by the Nazarene mission.

Urgent Problems

Despite the expansion of the last two decades, there is great need for further expansion. Only about 60 per cent of the children 7–13 years old are receiving primary education, and only about 30 per cent of the age group 14–18 years old are receiving secondary education. The present training capacity is insufficient to meet the demand for teachers and trained Swazi of all categories.

Wastage is a serious problem, particularly in primary schools. Exact figures of the numbers who 'drop out' are not available, since comparison of one year with another is confused by numbers who repeat; but it is estimated that of the total 1960 enrolment in the first grades, perhaps as many as two-thirds have not completed, or will not complete, their primary education.

Another weakness is the low density of the school network. This is again most significant in the case of primary schools; there are many parts of the country where it is physically impossible for young children to travel every day from home to the nearest school. Moreover, many existing schools have inadequate accommodation.

There is also a serious shortage of trained teachers. In 1968, of 1,600 primary school teachers, 400 had had no secondary education.

The school curriculum, both in primary and secondary schools, needs to be revised. At present it is unduly academic in character.

With respect to both higher education and training there is lack of information concerning the manpower requirements of the private sector. The Department of Establishments and Training is largely concerned with the administration of students who are outside the country, and who are almost all intended for absorption within the Government service. The Scholarships Selection Board has similarly been mainly concerned with selecting potential public servants, and there is so far no machinery which ensures that the requirements of the private sector are taken into account although plans are in hand to rectify this. The National Council for Industrial and Vocational Training and Trade Testing, which was established in 1968, does not, as yet, have any supporting administrative section and it is still largely confined to training at craft levels.

General Policies

The long-term objectives of education and training are as follows: primary education should be free and universal; secondary education should be available, free, to all who want it and are capable of profiting from it; and the output of graduates, professionals, technicians and others with specialized skills should be sufficient to meet the needs of both public and private sectors.

In this plan the Government aims at reaching a number of short term objectives and will pursue the following policies:

1. The main emphasis in the plan is on expanding and improving secondary education and training.
2. Total primary school enrolment will be increased by 2,000 a year on the average, by providing more facilities and, in particular, by reducing the wastage rate.
3. Total secondary school enrolment will be increased by about 10 per cent a year, reaching a total of 10,000 by 1973, and 12,000 by 1975.
4. Steps will be taken to improve the curriculum of both primary and secondary education.
5. A principal short-term objective with respect to higher education is, so far as possible, to meet the needs of the public service. At the same time, a thorough study will be made of the likely requirements of the private sector.
6. It is intended that the output of graduates and graduate-level specialists should be 100 a year by the mid-1970s. Of these, 70, including 40 teachers, are expected to be absorbed by the Government; the remaining 30 will be available for the private sector.
7. The Government will continue to assist and encourage the Sebenta National Institute.
8. The annual output of teachers for primary schools and junior secondary classes will be increased from 100 to approximately 200.
9. Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Staff Training Institute, and the Agricultural College will be extended.
10. Additional farmers' training centres will be established.
11. Youth training camps will be established to provide training in practical farming for boys who have finished primary school.

Projects

Primary and Secondary Schools. In order to accommodate an increase in primary school enrolment of 2,000 a year, it will be necessary to build new schools and classrooms, particularly in urban areas and the less densely populated parts of the rural areas. Moreover, one-third of the existing primary schools urgently need larger classrooms or replacements for dilapidated existing classrooms. The planned addition of nearly 6,000 secondary school places will require capital expenditure on school buildings, equipment, hostel accommodation and staff housing. The total planned investment in primary and secondary education is R1,900,000. In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R300,000 has been included.

'A' Level Centre. The Government intends to establish a centre where pupils who have achieved matriculation, after five years in secondary school, can study for a further two years in order to achieve the entry standards required by British and certain African universities. By 1973 the centre should have an annual intake of 100. The capital cost, R200,000, is included in the plan, but not for finance as early as in the capital budget 1969/70.

Teacher Training. The annual output of the two teacher training colleges in Manzini will be increased to 30 diploma level teachers for junior secondary classes, 120 higher primary school teachers, and 50 lower primary school teachers, a total of 200. The cost of necessary extensions is estimated at R125,000. An amount of R36,000 is included in the capital budget 1969/70.

Swaziland Industrial Training Institute. A mission from the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development recently visited Swaziland to consider the development of post-school training and education. The mission has not yet submitted its report. However, it is intended to expand the Institute's capacity so as to increase its annual output from 40 artisans to 85 artisans and 60 technicians. The capital cost, R375,000, is included in the plan. No amount has been included in the capital budget 1969/70, since it is hoped that the investment will be financed from non-British sources.

Staff Training Institute. The facilities of the Institute are fully utilised in training personnel for administrative, clerical, secretarial etc., posts in the public service. It is desirable that the Institute should also cater for some of the private sector's requirements in these fields; and some expansion of the Institute will therefore be undertaken during the plan period. The capital cost involved is R100,000. No amount is included in the capital budget 1969/70, since it is hoped that the investment will be financed from non-British sources.

Agricultural College. Total capital expenditure has to date been nearly R700,000, largely financed by voluntary contributions raised in the United Kingdom. The diploma course in agriculture is already oversubscribed, and it is intended to add a second diploma course, in animal husbandry. Total enrolment, including those on certificate courses, will be increased from 80 to more than 200. The capital cost is R400,000. This amount is included in the plan. In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R32,000 has been allocated to this project.

Farmers' Training Centres. See Chapter VI. Agriculture and Forestry.

Youth Training Camps. The Government intends to start a programme of training in practical farming for boys who have finished primary school. Therefore R50,000 for establishing youth training camps has been included in the plan. In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R25,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

Summary of Investment Programme

The investment projects described in this Chapter are summarised below:

Primary Schools	R1,050,000
Secondary Schools	R 850,000
'A' Level Centre	R 200,000
Teacher Training	R 125,000
Industrial Training Institute	R 375,000
Staff Training Institute	R 100,000
Agricultural College	R 400,000
Youth Training Camps	R 50,000
	R3,150,000

In addition, a sum of R210,000 for farmers' training centres has been included in the agricultural programme.

Capital Budget 1969/70

The following amounts have been allocated to education and training projects in the 1969/70 capital budget:

Primary and Secondary Education	R300,000
Teacher Training	R 36,000
Agricultural College	R 32,000
Youth Training Camps	R 25,000
	R393,000

It has not yet been determined how the joint allocation to primary and secondary education will be distributed.

CHAPTER XII

BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION

Broadcasting

THE SWAZILAND Broadcasting Service commenced in 1966, with a medium wave transmitter installed at Mbabane. At present, general programmes are broadcast for a total of 6½ hours a day, 4½ hours of which are in siSwati and the remainder in English. During the school term, an additional 3¼ hours are devoted to schools programmes.

The service will be expanded, as funds permit, to include 9 hours of general programmes. With the present medium wave transmitter, day-time reception covers only part of Swaziland. It is intended that the effective service area should be increased; this is particularly important for educational programmes. It should be possible to give effective coverage to 90 per cent of the country with two frequency modulation transmitters (FM transmitters). In accordance, with a survey recently completed, it is therefore proposed to go over to FM transmission. Running costs would be lower than with medium wave. Installation of the necessary equipment would cost in the region of R160,000; this amount has been included in the plan, but not for finance as early as in the capital budget 1969/70.

Information

The Information Services were established in their present form in 1964. Their main object is to inform people, both at home and abroad, of what is going on in Swaziland. Press releases are issued daily.

The department has its own lithographic press in addition to facilities for duplicating and photographic printing. Large-scale publicity campaigns are prepared and mounted, and the department's cine van is constantly and widely used in rural areas.

Publication of a fortnightly siSwati newspaper, Umbiki, commenced in 1968, and every effort will be made to increase its circulation.

Amalgamation of Broadcasting and Information Services

The information and broadcasting services are at present provided by separate departments in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office. In the interests of economy and general efficiency, the two services will be merged during 1969/70.

It is therefore intended that, as soon as funds can be allocated for the purpose, the Information Services should move from their present rented accommodation and be housed in offices to be constructed as an extension to the building of the Swaziland Broadcasting Service. The capital cost of extending the building, R35,000, has been included in the plan as part of the amount for Administrative Buildings; see Chapter XIV.

CHAPTER XIII

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Public Health Situation

OVER THE past twenty years there has been a marked improvement in the general health situation of the country.

There are a number of diseases that are still prevalent. Bilharzia is among the most pressing and is spreading with the development of irrigation. There has also been a marked increase in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis, but this may be due mainly to increased awareness of its prevalence and better diagnostic techniques.

The incidence of malaria has been reduced to negligible proportions, but the disease remains a latent threat. As in other countries, the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea is high in spite of free treatment at government hospitals and clinics.

Typhoid remains endemic, whilst diphtheria and poliomyelitis appear only sporadically. Smallpox is virtually non-existent. There has been a steady decline in the incidence of leprosy, and there are now only a handful of cases.

Gastro-enteritis remains a problem. The incidence of this disease between the ages of four weeks and two years has tended to increase.

Health Services. Past Development and Present Situation

There were no health services in Swaziland before the Anglo-Boer war, and the development of these services proceeded very slowly during the first four decades of this century. A Government Hospital was built in Mbabane in 1909. The Church of Nazarene and the Wesleyan Mission built hospitals in Manzini and Mahamba and extended clinic facilities during the 1920s. A second Government Hospital was constructed in 1927, and the present clinic system was introduced in 1934.

Since World War II there has been a rapid expansion of curative and preventive services. The number of hospital beds increased from approximately 200 in 1952 to over 1,000 in 1968. The number of medical officers employed by the Government increased from 10 to 20 during the same period.

Curative services throughout Swaziland are now provided by the Government, by missions, by large industrial concerns and by private practitioners. Preventive services are carried out by the Government in rural and local authority areas.

There are nine general hospitals in the country with a total of over 1,000 beds which makes 2.5-3 beds per thousand of the population; five of these hospitals belong to the Government. In addition there is a 200 bed T.B. hospital and a 200 bed mental hospital; there is also a 70 bed leper station.

There are 45 clinics staffed by trained nurses in the rural areas; 22 of these are run by the Medical Department, and 23 are run by church organisations and other voluntary agencies.

The public health services at present consist of three units, one dealing with tuberculosis, another with the control of malaria and bilharzia, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health, which is concerned with environmental hygiene and with the enforcement of health legislation.

There are 54 medical doctors in Swaziland; 20 of these are employed by the Government, 10 by industrial firms and 9 by missions, whereas 15 are private practitioners. Thus, there is one doctor per 7,400 of the population.

The total number of nurses is not available. The Government employed 184 registered and enrolled nurses in 1968.

General Health Policy

The principal objectives of the plan are to improve the well-being of the mass of the Swazi Nation. Consequently, the Government attaches great importance to improving the health services which affect the every day life of most of the people.

The Government's efforts in this field are restrained by the limited amount of multilateral and bilateral aid available for development in the health sector. However, it is the Government's policy that whatever services the Ministry of Health can afford, will be provided at a fraction of the cost to the beneficiary. The wealthier section of the community would, as a rule, prefer medical services which are privately financed. There is no intention of replacing these services by publicly financed services. On the contrary, the private services will be encouraged and can be expected to grow.

The Christian Missions and other voluntary organisations have made great contributions to the health services of Swaziland, and the Government welcomes the continued activities of these organisations. There is a need for co-ordination of all health services. This, in the opinion of the Government, should imply that the Ministry of Health gradually takes over all the more routine services whereas the voluntary organisations concentrate their activities in fields where the Government, for financial or other reasons, is unable to provide adequate services.

An immediate object is to consolidate and rationalize existing services. In the further expansion of the services, priority will be given to the preventive services as this is the area where the greatest benefits to the people could be obtained from any given expenditure.

Curative Services

For reasons of operational efficiency and financial practicability, it will be necessary to expand the existing hospitals moderately, as and when finance is available for the capital expenditure and staff complement involved.

Mbabane Hospital is being increased from 175 to 312 beds by the erection of a second storey; in addition, some alterations and improvements are being made. An X-Ray plant has been donated by the Federal Republic of Germany. Some further facilities are required to enable the hospital to handle the full complement of patients.

Pigg's Peak Hospital needs enlarging and new or improved facilities. Mankaiana Hospital too needs enlargement.

Preventive Services

The plan envisages that the two branches of the preventive services in Manzini will be merged into one Public Health Office; this will be supported by a Public Health Laboratory which is already functioning. In addition, there is a Public Health Unit situated in Mbabane, which deals with health education, environmental hygiene and sanitation, maternal and child welfare, inoculations and immunisations.

Swaziland already has a considerable number of rural clinics, and there is no need for a great increase in the number. However, strong efforts will be made to increase the staff of qualified personnel and to improve the facilities.

Furthermore, the Government intends to build up urban health centres in the four major towns, i.e. Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi and Goedgegun. These Centres are urban counterparts of the rural clinics. In the major towns they would take over a great deal of the work load from the over-crowded outpatients' departments of the hospitals.

The smallpox vaccination campaign, started in 1967, should result in the complete elimination of this disease. Another campaign is being mounted in collaboration with the Red Cross and with funds provided by Oxfam; vaccination against measles will be followed by immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio.

Development Projects

In accordance with the policies described above the following health projects have been included in the plan:

Development of Hospitals	R290,000
Public Health Offices and Laboratories	R 40,000
Urban Health Centres	R 75,000
Rural Clinics	R100,000
Central Medical Stores	R 25,000
	R530,000

In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R82,000 has been included for development in the health sector. It is intended to spend the amount on completing the 1968/69 works programme (R12,000), extensions to Mbabane Hospital (R25,000), equipping the second storey of Mbabane Hospital (R20,000) and on a Central Medical Stores (R25,000).

The total expenditure of R82,000 will be covered by British Development aid. In addition a number of Independence gifts will be spent on health facilities in 1969/70. These gifts include:

Gift from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, for the construction of three clinics	R11,000
Gift from Jersey for a health centre in Mbabane	R16,000
Gift in kind from the Federal Republic of Germany for an X-Ray plant in Mbabane	R20,000
Gift from Mines Labour Organisation for constructing a building for the X-Ray plant	R12,500
Gift from Standard Bank for a Rehabilitation Unit	R10,000
Gift in kind from Anglo American Corporation for equipment for Specialists in Mbabane	R10,000
Gift from World Health Organisation for equipment for malaria control	R 3,500
	R83,000

Nearly all this amount will be spent in 1969/70. Total investments in the public health services during the year will therefore amount to about R160,000.

Social Welfare

In Swaziland it is the responsibility of the family to look after people who for one reason or another are not able to earn their own living. However, the Ministry of Local Administration provides some limited social welfare services and has a small staff administering these services. Thus, funds are spent

on military pensions, pauper relief, youth clubs, adult education, sports and sporting organisations, care of handicapped persons, child welfare, and youth training camps.

The role of the state in providing social welfare services must remain limited for the foreseeable future. The Government must use the capital funds at its disposal for more directly developmental purposes. The social welfare services provided by the Government are, however, supplemented by important aid from various sources. This aid is mainly used for feeding of children.

The Save the Children Fund has set up a school feeding programme which at present covers 168 schools and 18,500 children. The programme is run by parents and teachers on a co-operative self-help basis. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) is financing equipment for the school kitchens, fencing and seeds for the school gardens, the renewal, maintenance and running costs of the vehicles, and provision of drinking water supplies in rural areas.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Civil Service

THE ECONOMIC and social development during the last fifteen years or so has necessitated a large increase in the civil service. More than 4,000 people are now working fulltime in the service; this excludes more than 1,000 people employed by the Swaziland Railway and the Swaziland Electricity Board, which are public corporations.

The Service employs many expatriates, particularly in those senior and middle grade positions which require professional or technical qualifications. At the end of 1968 there were approximately 350 expatriates employed, the large majority serving on contract terms of service.

For quite some time Swaziland will continue to need a number of expatriates in the Civil Service The Government, however, is firmly committed to the policy of localising the Service so that as soon as trained and qualified Swazi citizens become available, they can fill posts presently occupied by expatriates. This is a matter which is being kept constantly under review. The Government considers that the more immediate priorities for localisation are in general administration and the law and order services; in both fields substantial localisation has already taken place.

The present system of salaries applying to the Civil Service is greatly affected by circumstances in the Republic of South Africa which, in practical effect, largely control the cost of living in Swaziland. Staff costs are relatively high when considered in the light of overall funds which are available.

The Government will endeavour to hold salaries at their present levels, provided that there are no significant rises in the cost of living, and the salary scales will take into account the security and other benefits which are enjoyed by public servants. It is probable that any upward adjustments which may become necessary in the future, will first be applied to those at the lower levels of income.

Administrative Buildings

Parliament now sits in the High Court and has only temporary office space. However, construction of parliamentary buildings started in 1968.

The Government has constructed two new office blocks, which house the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Mines. But most ministries are lodged in rented accommodation, at a cost of R40,000 a year, or in temporary structures.

A total of R730,000 has been included in the plan for administrative buildings.

In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R265,000 has been included. Most of this, R205,000, is needed to complete the parliamentary buildings. The rest is for additional office accommodation.

Judiciary

Some investments in buildings are necessary, and an amount of R51,000 for this purpose is included in the plan. R25,000 is for a Magistrate's Court Building in Stegi, and the rest is for a number of minor investments. However, no amount has been included in the capital budget 1969/70 as it is considered that these investments can be deferred for a short while.

Police

The following investment projects have been included in the plan:

Police Stations	R379,000
Expansion of Force	R330,000
Improvement to sub-standard Housing	R 24,000
Police College	R 55,000
	R788,000

In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R45,000 is included for police projects.

Prisons

The plan provides for the following investments:

Prison Buildings	R185,000
Staff Quarters	R250,000
	R435,000

In the capital budget 1969/70 an amount of R134,000 has been included for such purposes.

TABLE 1.

POPULATION BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP AT CENSUS 1966.

Ethnic Group	*Residents*[1]			*Absentees*[2]		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Africans	172,291	190,076	362,367	12,817	6,402	19,219
Europeans	4,370	3,617	7,987	588	582	1,170
Other non-Africans[3]	2,134	2,083	4,217	107	71	178
Total	178,795	195,776	374,571	13,512	7,055	20,567

Source: Population Census 1966.

[1] *Visitors included.*

[2] *Persons who have been away from Swaziland for three years and less, and whom a responsible person expects to return to Swaziland.*

[3] *Mostly people of mixed origin.*

TABLE 2.

PROJECTIONS OF SWAZILAND'S AFRICAN POPULATION[1]

	1968	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1990*	*2000*[2]	*2000*[3]
	Thousands						
Children aged 0—14	186	199	235	260	247	264	584
Men 15—64	106	112	129	150	209	267	299
Women 15—64	109	115	133	154	214	272	304
Persons aged 65 and over	11	12	13	15	21	30	30
Total	412	438	510	579	691	833	1,217

Source: J. G. C. Blacker, 1967:
"Projections of the African Population of Swaziland".

Note: The projections assume an increase in the expectation of life at birth of 2½ years in each quinquenniun, i.e. to 60 years by the end of the century, and a decline in age specific fertility from 6.9 births in 1975 to 3.0 births in 1990.

[1] *Including temporary absentees — 13,000 men and 6,000 women in 1968.*

[2] *Assuming a decline in fertility as explained in note above.*

[3] *Assuming no decline in fertility.*

TABLE 3.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EMPLOYEES BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND INDUSTRY, SEPTEMBER 1968

Industry	*Men*	*Women*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Agriculture and agricultural services	12,026	2,567	1,214	527	16,334
Forestry, logging etc.	2,656	217	139	42	3,054
Mining and quarrying	2,554	84	30	2	2,670
Food and drink manufacture	2,006	132	5	—	2,143
Manufactures of wood	1,011	33	41	—	1,085
Pulp and printing	1,096	79	—	—	1,175
Bricks pottery and cement	39	4	—	—	43
Engineering and repair of transport	219	22	11	1	253
Other manufacturing	137	59	—	—	196
Construction	4,446	46	76	22	4,590
Electricity	315	12	—	—	327
Distributive trades	2,639	1,092	239	170	4,140
Insurance, banking and finance	281	81	—	—	362
Transport, storage and communications	2,078	158	153	35	2,424
Education, professional and scientific services	1,499	2,159	17	7	3,682
Miscellaneous services	2,875	3,172	666	1,148	7,861
Public administration	1,577	190	—	—	1,767
Total all industries	37,454	10,107	2,591	1,954	52,106

Source: Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Notes: 1. All Government employees excepting employees of the Swazi National Administration.
2. All private firms regardless of number of employees included.
3. Classification is based upon Swaziland Industrial Classification List.

TABLE 4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO ORIGIN AND INDUSTRY, SEPTEMBER 1968

Industry	*Local African*	*Non-Local African*	*European*	*Total*
Agriculture and agricultural services	13,754	2,258	322	16,334
Forestry, logging etc.	2,898	68	88	3,054
Mining and quarrying	2,003	430	237	2,670
Food and drink manufacture	1,589	311	243	2,143
Manufactures of wood	1,035	10	40	1,085
Pulp and printing	855	84	236	1,175
Bricks, pottery and cement	36	5	2	43
Engineering and repair of transport	124	41	88	253
Other manufacturing	174	—	22	196
Construction	4,066	241	283	4,590
Electricity	293	3	31	327
Distributive trades	3,498	122	520	4,140
Insurance, banking and finance	235	—	127	362
Transport, storage and communication	1,921	26	477	2,424
Education, professional and scientific service	3,140	280	262	3,682
Miscellaneous services	6,814	938	79	7,861
Public administration	1,580	9	178	1,767
Total all industries	44,045	4,826	3,235	52,106

Source: Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Notes: 1. All Government employees excepting employees of the Swazi National Administration.
2. All private firms regardless of number of employees included.
3. Classification is based upon Swaziland Industrial Classification List.

TABLE 5.

LAND USE, 1966

Type of Land Use		*1,000 acres*	*1,000 ha*
Permanent grassland		3,133	1,268
Of which	Stony ground	400	162
	Seasonal marsh	280	113
Cropland		622	252
Of which	Cultivated dry land	277	112
	Cultivated irrigated land	65	26
	Temporary fallow	280	114
Forest woodland		320	129
Of which	Planted forest	220	89
	Indigenous forest	100	40
Non Agricultural land		215	87
Total		4,290	1,736

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE 6.

Crop acreages and production on Title Deed Land[1] 1967/68

Crop	*Area*	*Irrigated Area*	*Area Harvested*	*Production*
	acres	*acres*	*acres*	*short tons*
Avocados	200	100	200	200
Bananas	200	200	200	800
Citrus	5,000	5,000	4,600	57,800
Cotton	18,000	2,500	16,900	7,300
Field Beans	800	200	700	400
Maize	8,900	300	8,500	4,000
Pineapples	2,100	100	1,600	14,600
Rice	5,800	5,800	4,900	6,400
Sorghum	700	—	400	800
Sugar Cane	36,600	36,600	28,800	1,495,000
Tobacco	100	50	100	30
Vegetables	500	500	500	n.a.
Other Crops	700	100	700	n.a.
Total cultivated area	79,600	51,450	68,100	n.a.

Source: Statistical Office and Ministry of Agriculture.

[1]*This table does not include any allowance for crops grown on Swazi Nation land.*

TABLE 7.

Number of Livestock 1950 — 1968

Type of Livestock	*1950*	*1955*	*1960*	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*
Cattle total	417,000	431,000	521,000	545,000	510,000	491,000	505,000	515,000
Of which:								
0—3 years	185,000	190,000	242,000	252,000	232,000	218,000	223,000	228,000
Bulls	11,000	11,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	17,000	16,000
Cows	141,000	143,000	169,000	182,000	164,000	161,000	171,000	175,000
Oxen	80,000	87,000	98,000	97,000	100,000	97,000	94,000	96,000
Goats	113,000	132,000	204,000	248,000	219,000	220,000	235,000	226,000
Sheep	25,000	27,000	35,000	40,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	41,000
Horses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Donkeys	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
Poultry	216,000	249,000	306,000	323,000	299,000	345,000	344,000	350,000
Pigs	14,000	9,000	13,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	11,000	11,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE 8.

Number of cattle slaughtered and exported 1950 — 1968

Year	*Number of cattle Slaughtered*	*Exported*	*Total*
1950	36,000	10,000	46,000
1955	32,000	11,000	43,000
1960	38,000	17,000	55,000
1964	50,000	14,000	64,000
1965	48,000	3,000	51,000
1966	59,000	11,000	70,000
1967	60,000	7,000	67,000
1968	56,000	3,000	59,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE 9.

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS 1961 — 1968

	1961	*1962*	*1963*	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*
Chrysolite Asbestos								
1,000 short tons	30.8	32.8	33.4	39.9	40.9	36.1	40.2	42.9
1,000 Rand	5,070.3	4,939.8	4,939.8	5,217.5	5,793.5	4,986.8	5,858.0	6,045.7
Iron ore								
1,000 short tons	—	—	—	66.4	1,124.3	1,754.0	1,921.9	2,260.2
1,000 Rand	—	—	—	318.6	4,426.7	10,333.1	11,320.8	11,828.4
Coal								
1,000 short tons	1.1	—	—	4.5	33.0	73.6	85.9	106.7
1,000 Rand	3.3	—	—	7.0	66.4	128.1	184.2	249.0
Other minerals								
1,000 Rand	71.2	110.7	94.1	74.7	55.4	27.9	28.0	154.4
Total 1,000 Rand	5,144.8	5,050.5	5,033.9	5,617.8	10,342.0	15,475.9	17,391.0	18,277.5

Source: Department of Geological Survey and Mines.

TABLE 10.

Swaziland Electricity Board
Generating Capacity 1963—1969

Year (31 March)	*Hydroelectric MW*	*Diesel MW*	*Total MW*
1963	0.6	0.8	1.4
1964	0.6	1.8	2.4
1965	10.0	1.5	11.5
1966	10.0	1.5	11.5
1967	10.0	2.5	12.5
1968	10.0	2.5[1]	12.5[1]
1969	16.5	7.0	23.5

Source: Swaziland Electricity Board.

[1] *Later in the year the Diesel capacity increased to 7 MW and the total capacity to 17 MW.*

TABLE 11.

Number of consumers and sale of electricity by Swaziland Electricity Board
1964 — 1968

Tariffs	*Domestic*	*Commercial*	*Power and bulk*	*Total*
Number of consumers[1]				
1964	883	347	31	1,261
1965	1,043	426	45	1,514
1966	1,113	465	54	1,632
1967	1,381	423	65	1,869
1968	1,545	574	94	2,213
Units sold (million k.w.h.)				
1964	2.1	3.1	5.2	10.4
1965	3.8	3.7	22.2	29.7
1966	3.7	7.4	19.0	30.1
1967	6.4	5.2	30.1	41.7
1968	7.9	5.8	41.4	55.1

Source: Swaziland Electricity Board.

[1] *At 31st December in each year.*

TABLE 12.

LENGTHS OF ROADS[1] 1945, 1955, 1965 AND 1968

Year	*Total*		*Of which tarred*	
	Miles	*Km.*	*Miles*	*Km.*
1945	1,070	1,720	–	–
1955	1,150	1,850	–	–
1965	1,400	2,260	100	160
1968	1,600	2,570	124	200

Source: Ministry of Works and Ministry of Agriculture.

[1] *Main and Secondary Roads.*
Side roads in Urban areas are not included.

TABLE 13.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1965/66 AND 1966/67

	Million Rand	
	1965/66	*1966/67*
Agriculture (a) Rural household	5.6	8.0
(b) Other	5.5	6.8
Forestry	5.5	4.8
Mining and Construction	11.0	11.0
Manufacturing	4.1	4.7
Electricity	0.7	0.8
Retail trade	3.1	2.7
Wholesale trade	1.2	1.0
Finance	0.2	0.0
Transport and communication	3.7	4.4
Ownership of dwellings	0.4	0.4
Education	1.3	1.6
Health	0.4	0.5
Public administration	3.4	3.4
Other services	1.8	2.3
Gross domestic product	47.9	52.4
Less depreciation	–4.1	–4.3
Net income from abroad	–7.6	–6.7
National income	36.2	41.4
Add depreciation	4.1	4.3
Gross national product	40.3	45.7

Source: Statistical Office.

TABLE 14.

Use of Resources 1966/67

		Million Rand
Consumers expenditure		20.8
Government current expenditure		7.5
Fixed capital formation		10.5
(a) Government	3.2	
(b) Companies	7.0	
(c) Other	0.3	
Change in stocks		2.6
Exports less imports		+5.0
Rural households		8.0
Gross domestic product at market prices		54.4
Less indirect tax plus subsidies		–2.0
Gross domestic product at factor cost		52.4

Source: Statistical Office.

TABLE 15.

National Income 1965/66 and 1966/67

	Million Rand			
	1965/66		*1966/67*	
Wages and Salaries		21.6		22.7
(a) Government	5.1		5.4	
(b) Companies	12.8		13.8	
(c) Other	3.7		3.5	
Profits		13.1		14.9
(a) Government	0.1		0.1	
(b) Companies	11.4		13.0	
(c) Other	1.6		1.8	
Rent		0.5		0.6
Interest and dividends		–0.5		–0.5
Rural households		5.6		8.0
Less depreciation		–4.1		–4.3
National income		36.2		41.4

Source: Statistical Office.

TABLE 16.

VALUE OF EXPORTS[1] 1961 — 1968

Thousand Rand

	1961	*1962*	*1963*	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*
Foodstuffs and Tobacco								
Live animals chiefly for food	1,267	1,273	1,602	824	178	747	596	282
Meat and meat products	24	11	18	57	93	1,254	1.872	2,271
Butter and butter fat	110	65	145	65	29	75	94	82
Rice	390	610	677	685	592	710	653	724
Citrus fruits	110	220	283	489	879	1,166	1,399	1,776
Canned fruits	229	339	284	301	291	380	673	673
Sugar	3,687	5,982	8,331	7,593	8,108	10,216	9,547	7,780
Molasses	—	—	—	217	134	347	508	472
Other vegetable products	220	263	499	240	220	145	180	150
Tobacco (raw)	48	68	54	81	40	43	34	35
Raw Materials								
Asbestos	5,070	4,976	4,940	5,218	5,794	4,987	5,858	6,046
Gold	33	55	52	52	41	8	—	—
Iron Ore	—	—	—	319	5,478	8.547	11,321	11,828
Coal	—	—	—	2	10	38	64	95
Other minerals	42	45	42	23	15	19	28	38
Hides and skins	74	70	50	62	7	168	111	122
Wood pulp and other forest products	647	840	4,265	5,767	7,805	8,151	6,880	8,475
Seed cotton (raw)	719	413	870	695	504	452	934	696
Cotton lint	—	—	—	—	479	802	763	453
Cotton seed	—	—	—	—	67	114	95	68
Wool and Mohair	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2
Blood, bone and carcase meal, horns and hoofs	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	38
Total exports	12,670	15,230	22,112	22,690	30,764	38,388	41,625	42,106
Of which to:								
South Africa	6,720	8,997	9,532	8,148	5,100[2]	7,500[2]	6,322	8,446
United Kingdom	5,112	5,016	7,987	6,626	10,700	15,100	13,827	10,237
Other countries	484	618	3,811	7,156	13,800	15,900	19,497	22,478
Not specified	354	599	782	760	1,200	—	1,979	945

Source: Statistical Office.

[1] *Value used for overseas exports is in most cases f.o.b. Lourenco Marques; for exports to South Africa the value is f.o.r. South African railheads.*

[2] *Rough estimates only are available for these years.*

TABLE 17.

VALUE OF ALL IMPORTS[1] 1967 AND 1968[2] AND VALUE OF IMPORTS BY ORIGIN 1968[2]

Thousand Rand

	1967 Total	*1968 Total*	*1968 from South Africa*[3]	*1968 from Other countries*
Food and live animals	4,206	4,146	4,004	142
Beverages and tobacco	1,544	1,578	1,566	12
Crude materials	225	382	232	150
Mineral fuels and lubricants	3,410[3]	2,945	2,608	337
Animal and vegetable oils and fats[4]	—	168	163	5
Chemicals	3,933	3,132	2,797	335
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,824	7,140	6,662	478
Machinery and transport equipment	8,761	10,046	8,650	1,396
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,574	3,965	3,842	123
Commodities not classified according to kind:				
Postal traffic	450	502	483	19
Migrants workers imports[6]	100	100	100	—
Total	35,027	34,104	31,107	2,997

Source: Statistical Office.

[1] *Including small Swazi traders, private shoppers and migrant workers.*

[2] *Preliminary figures.*

[3] *Revised figure.*

[4] *Separate information on this group was not collected in 1967. Imports were classified under "Food and live animals".*

[5] *Including goods purchased from wholesalers in South Africa which may have had their origin in other countries.*

[6] *Order of magnitude estimate.*

TABLE 18.

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 1969/70

	R
Civil list	59,000
Parliament	97,000
Office of the Prime Minister	1,569,000[1]
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	837,000[2]
Ministry of Agriculture	1,312,000
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Mines	185,000
Ministry of Education	2,480,000
Ministry of Finance	1,946,000
Ministry of Health	1,095,000
Ministry of Local Administration	632,000
Ministry of Works, Power & Communications	1,946,000
Audit	36,000
Judiciary	79,000
Law Office	36,000
Public Service Commission	17,000
Public Debt	872,000
Other Statutory Expenditure	533,000
Contingency Fund	700,000
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	245,000
	14,676,000
Less Deferment of Posts	49,000
	14,627,000
Less Estimated revenue	14,477,000
	150,000[3]

Source: Ministry of Finance.

[1] *Includes R269,000 for the Department of Foreign Affairs and R825,000 for Police.*

[2] *Includes R409,000 for prisons.*

[3] *This estimated deficit for 1969/70 is balanced by an estimated accumulated surplus of R150,000 carried forward from the financial year 1968/69.*

TABLE 19.

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT REVENUE 1969/70

	R
Customs and excise	2,713,000
Income tax	4,250,000
Graded tax	500,000
Other taxes and duties	152,000
Licences	391,000
Earnings of departments	1,468,000
Reimbursements and loan repayments	202,000
Mineral tax	267,000
Other land and mineral duties	13,000
Judicial fines	40,000
Loans for compensation and commuted pension gratuities	163,000
Miscellaneous	117,000
Contingency Fund	700,000
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	245,000
	11,221,000
Grant-in-Aid from United Kingdom	3,256,000
	14,477,000

Source: Ministry of Finance.

TABLE 20.

PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING ON 31ST MARCH, 1969[1]

	£	R
Inter-Colonial Loan 1953/1978	79,332.00	
Inter-Colonial Loan 1954/1974	52,070.00	
Inter-Colonial Loan 1956/1971	41,710.00	
Inter-Colonial Loan 1956/1976	125,190.00	
General Development Loan 1963/1978		1,400,000.00
Telecommunications Loan R500,000		357,142.86
Housing Loan 1982 R200,000		140,000.00
Housing Loan 1982 R85,000		65,000.00
International Development Association Loan 1972/2011		2,000,000.00
Exchequer Loan £520,000	419,859.65	
Exchequer Loan £100,000	85,727.87	
Exchequer Loan £800,000	672,978.23	
Exchequer Loan £606,649	536,343.25	
Exchequer Loan £130,750	120,487.79	
Exchequer Loan £200,000	200,000.00	
Exchequer Loan £ 50,000	21,976.70	
Exchequer Loan £295,000	295,000.00	
Exchequer Loan £130,000 1966/1991	119,600.00	
Exchequer Loan £ 67,500 1966/1991	62,100.00	
Exchequer Loan £ 32,500 1967/1992	29,900.00	
Exchequer Loan No. 1 1967 £300,000	286,440.00	
Exchequer Loan No. 1 1968 £100,000	96,000.00	
Exchequer Loan No. 2 1968 £400,000	400,000.00	
Exchequer Compensation and Commutation Loan £488,000	215,009.00	
TOTALS	£3,859,724.49	3,962,142.86
	=R6,615,567.78[2]	6,615,567.78
GRAND TOTAL		10,577,710.64

Source: Ministry of Finance.

[1] *Excluding loans of Swaziland Railway and Swaziland Electricity Board.*

[2] *Conversion rate: £1 = R1.714.*

TABLE 21.

CONTRACTUAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS 1969/70 — 1994/95[1]

	Rand	*Sterling*		*Total*
Year	R	£	R	R
1969/70	356,000	283,000	485,000	841,000
1970/71	341,000	285,000	488,000	829,000
1971/72	326,000	278,000	476,000	802,000
1972/73	332,000	278,000	476,000	808,000
1973/74	317,000	278,000	476,000	793,000
1974/75	236,000	278,000	476,000	712,000
1975/76	227,000	285,000	488,000	715,000
1976/77	217,000	285,000	488,000	705,000
1977/78	255,000	273,000	467,000	722,000
1978/79	54,000	267,000	457,000	511,000
1979/80	53,000	267,000	457,000	510,000
1980/81	51,000	267,000	457,000	508,000
1981/82	50,000	267,000	457,000	507,000
1982/83	84,000	267,000	457,000	541,000
1983/84	73,000	263,000	451,000	524,000
1984/85	72,000	263,000	451,000	523,000
1985/86	72,000	247,000	424,000	496,000
1986/87	71,000	176,000	302,000	373,000
1987/88	71,000	148,000	254,000	325,000
1988/89	71,000	127,000	217,000	288,000
1989/90	71,000	101,000	174,000	245,000
1990/91	70,000	91,000	156,000	226,000
1991/92	69,000	59,000	101,000	170,000
1992/93	69,000	41,000	70,000	139,000
1993/94	68,000	27,000	47,000	115,000
1994/95	68,000	nil	nil	68,000

Source: Ministry of Finance.

[1] *On public debt specified in Table 20.*

TABLE 22.

U.K. AID TO SWAZILAND (DISBURSEMENTS) 1964/65 — 1969/70

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69[1]	1969/70[2]
			Rand Thousand		*Thousand Rand*	
Recurrent						
Grant in Aid[3]	1,644	1,709	1,732	816	3,292	3,257
C.D. & W.[4]	914	1,097	1,732	1,798	72[5]	110[5]
OSAS[6]	98	157	162	240	280	245
	2,656	2,963	3,626	2,854	3,644	3,612
Capital						
P.W.E.[7]	1,611	1,311	668	944	754	—
Grants[8]	585	1,374	896	1,517	503	1,155
Loans	465	284	826	883	684	686
	2,661	2,969	2,390	3,344	1,941	1,841
Grand Total	5,317	5,932	6,016	6,198	5,585	5,453
In million pounds	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2

Source: Ministry of Finance.

[1] *Revised estimates.*

[2] *Estimates.*

[3] *1964/65 — 1967/68, excluding capital expenditure on public works now financed through the capital budget.*

[4] *Colonial Development and Welfare Grants to March 1968; expenditure on recurrent items only.*

[5] *Contribution from Ministry of Overseas Development to recurrent expenditure on research.*

[6] *Overseas Service Aid Scheme.*

[7] *Public Works Extraordinary; grants-in-aid shown under recurrent expenditure reduced by an equivalen amount.*

[8] *C.D. & W. grants for capital expenditure to March 1968; development grants from Ministry of Overseas Development plus contribution to capital expenditure on research schemes from April 1968.*

TABLE 23.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS 1945 — 1968

	Primary schools			*Secondary schools*			*Total*		
Year	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*	*No. of teachers*	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*	*No. of teachers*	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*	*No. of teachers*
1945	207	11,400	n.a.	n.a.	300	n.a.	n.a.	11,700	n.a.
1950	205	14,300	400	10	300	n.a.	215	14,600	n.a.
1955	248	21,900	630	12	800	50	260	22,700	680
1960	298	34,500	940	21	1,500	110	319	36,000	1,050
1961	305	37,600	1,060	24	1,900	110	329	39,500	1,170
1962	310	41,000	1,220	30	2,500	140	340	43,500	1,360
1963	320	44,500	1,210	31	2,700	160	351	47,200	1,370
1964	342	47,900	1,490	32	2,800	170	374	50,700	1,660
1965	332	49,500	1,380	32	2,900	190	364	52,400	1,570
1966	344	55,000	1,470	31	3,200	210	375	58,200	1,680
1967	349	59,300	1,540	31	3,800	230	380	63,100	1,770
1968	358	62,100	1,630	31	6,200	300	389	68,300	1,930

Source: Ministry of Education.